

**MOUTRIE
PIANOS**
BEST VALUE
IN
HONGKONG

China Mail

Temperature 58 Barometer 30.13
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ESTABLISHED 1845

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/3 15/16.
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ALWAYS GET THE BEST!

JEYES' FLUID
THE BEST
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Sole Agent:

ATKINSON & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1923

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THE
VICTROLA
GIVES
MOST PLEASURE
TO
MOST PEOPLE
GET YOUR VICTROLA
THIS CHRISTMAS
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
A Large Assortment of
**Ladies' Felt and Suede
Slippers**
See our New and Stylish Slippers in
Sandle Sharps with straps.
Smart Style. Reasonable Price.

Also Arrived
GIFTS FOR XMAS
Ladies' Hats, Silk Hoses, Handkerchiefs, Per-
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"HEALTH" SHOES
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YOU WILL BE ASSURED OF SATISFACTION BY
MAKING YOUR CHOICE FROM OUR NEW RANGE
OF THESE FINE SHOES.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

PIANOS for SALE or Hire
TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,
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ECONOMY IN COAL.
Fuchuen Lump Coal stands for economy in Coal value. All Lump Coals have a large percentage
of dust which are FIACITALLY WASTE. The dust in FUCHUEN Lump large like Lumps as shown
as they are cast into boilers. Fuchuen Lump coal burns gradually and is therefore a decided
ECONOMY.
HING IP & CO.
Coal Merchants & Contractors. 87, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 578. Cable address: 'Hindus'.
Sole Agents for Fuchuen Coal.
We stock in our 21' towers 14 grades of other Fuchuen Coal.

HIGH class WATCHES
LOWEST PRICES

J. ULLMANN & CO.
HONGKONG.

GREEK THRONE SHAKY.

RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

WILL THE KING GO?

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, December 17.—The elections in Greece held yesterday were very orderly, the attempt of the opposition leaders to induce their followers to boycott the elections being only partially successful. M. Venizelos was elected, many Royalists voting for him, considering he is the only politician able to extricate Greece from her impasse and in view of his moderation on the dynastic question. Reuter's correspondent at Athens now reports that a dynastic crisis is imminent and the King's departure is believed to be a foregone conclusion.

REPUBLICANS DEMAND DEPOSITION.

ATHENS, December 17.—The election has been a contest between Liberals and Republicans. According to the results so far known the Deputies elected to the Constituent Assembly comprise almost solely moderate Venizelists and Republican Venizelists, the former predominating. A proportion of the Republicans voted against Venizelos. The Republicans are clamouring for the deposition of the dynasty. It is stated that Colonel Plastiras, the revolutionary leader, is determined to prevent untoward events.

INDIAN POLITICS.

SWARAJISTS DECLINE OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, December 17.—Mr. Das has replied to the Governor regretting that he is unable to undertake ministerial responsibility, the Swaraj party having decided not to accept the offer. Mr. Das points out that the Swarajists are pledged to put an end to the diarchy which it would be unable to do if he took office and they would not consider it honest to accept and take it into an instrument of obstruction. He expressed nevertheless the party's appreciation of the spirit of constitutionalism actuating Lord Lytton in making the offer.

LATER.

The Swaraj meeting further pledged the party to reject all Government measures until the national demand for at least a provincial responsible Government is granted. The Hindu Moslem pact aforementioned provides, inter alia that under self-Government 55% of the posts be allotted Mohammedans, religious toleration maintained, and the appointment of a Hindu Moslem committee to settle communal disputes.

BANK FUSION.

A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, December 17.—The latest big fusion of banking interests concerns the North Scotland Bank, and the Midland Bank who have entered into a provisional agreement under which the Midland offers 11 fully paid 50/- shares for every four North Scotland £20 partly paid shares. The North Scotland is to retain its name and to continue its separate existence.

HAINAN NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

December 11, 1923.

The political situation has changed considerably during the past month or two. For one thing peace of a sort has come at last to the distracted Luichow Peninsula. The troops of Gen. Teng fought the bandits on the peninsula hard and long but at every sortie they met defeat. All that the regulars were able to do was to hold Si Yun City. (This is at the south tip of the peninsula, at a point opposite Hoihow.) Finally the bandits were invited to make peace and the government troops got out. I do not know just what terms were given the bandits but at least they seem satisfied to accept them. They now hold all the official positions in the district and therefore have gone back to their ruined villages and the destroyed market-towns have reopened business.

Another factor in the situation is the People's Army. This faction is naturally pro-Sun, if not actually under his orders. The leader is Chen Kizai, the revolutionary leader who opposed Gen. Sal in 1920, in an attempt to capture Kiangchow City. The People's Army has three centres, one in the forest country of Yun Sio district, the second in Leng Tai district and the third south of Nodua in the Lol Mountains. The People's Army made a faint-hearted attack against Deng Ang city about three weeks ago and were driven off with the

loss of only a handful of casualties. But they are now operating near Nodua, which is south and west of here. (Ninety miles distant) They captured Nam-Fong, ten miles south of Nodua and sent a demand for \$2,000 to Nodua merchants. The green untrained troops of Col. Sal fled at the first news of the approach of the irregulars which are said to number 1,800. Nodua is not a very large place but an American mission is located there and a large Cantonese mining and developing company and therefore is regarded as a somewhat important place. The People's Army seems to be in control of the south-western half of Hainan but their chance of success in capturing this city and Hoihow seems to be slight because of lack of arms. General Teng on the other hand seems to have plenty of arms and he has an ammunition factory in operation which produces 10,000 rounds of small arms ammunition a day.

The Hainan government has a telephone line to Deng Ang, thirty miles from here on the Golden River and is now constructing a second line to Tam Ko (Three Rivers) in Yun Sio district. The big road which was being run from Kachek to the Golden River is within ten English miles of completion it is said. A big road is under construction from Yun Sio city to this city. Several long stretches have been completed but it is of no use yet because of lack of bridges.

The field day of the Hainan Christian Middle School (American) was to have taken place on Dec. 7th, but the event has been postponed until the 14th (on account of bad weather.)

OIL.

WORLD OUTLOOK REVIEWED.

"ANGLO-PERSIAN" MEETING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, December 17.—Presiding at a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Charles Greenway, alluding to the possibility of the Government disposing of their Anglo-Persian shares said the Company had no control over the sale of shares by a shareholder, therefore they were in no wise parties to such a proposal. They had not been consulted and need not be consulted thereon, consequently he was not in a position to give any definite information. He understood that no decision had yet been reached but should a sale be effected the interests of the other shareholders would be fully protected.

Referring to criticisms with regard to the Company's "colossal" expenditure, he declared that the value of the new territory hitherto proved had far exceeded the cost of the whole of their testing operations. Dealing with future prospects he said no improvement could be expected in the current year but a substantial improvement was expectable in the following year if the prices of their products did not further decline. It appeared pretty certain they were not far from the point at which the demand would again overtake the supply. The unexpected increase in production in the United States resulting in abnormally high prices was nearly exhausted while the fact that the world's consumption of oil products was increasing by leaps and bounds must accentuate the reaction towards the recovery of prices.

STRESEMANN'S LAPUS LINGUAE.

DEPRESSION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, December 17.—Some depression has been caused in political circles by a passage in Herr Stresemann's speech yesterday where he declared that the excitement in Germany was so great that the German Government was unable to assume responsibility for the lives and safety of those undertaking the military control of Germany. It is feared this statement is not calculated to further the progress of the negotiations with France.

MEXICAN MELEE.

REBEL SUCCESSES CLAIMED.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Advices from the Government side of the Mexican conflict are almost completely lacking. President Obregon, having organised his forces in the West, appears to have temporarily abandoned the Guadalajara campaign and to be turning his attention to the rebel thrust from Vera Cruz. The rebels claim to hold Puebla City and Cuautla. The latter is only forty six miles south-east of the capital. —Reuter's American Service.

POINT OF VIEW.

I work sixteen hours a day very often.—Countess of Warwick.
I have no time to talk to a common policeman.—Viscount Carlton.
The theatre is the most important institution in England to-day.—Mr. St. John Ervine.
The time has come for love to surrender the despotism of pots and pans.—Mrs. Kolontay.
I fear that the hearts of a good many people reside in their pockets.—Sir Ian Hamilton.
I hope that in twenty years' time the housing shortage will be overcome.—Lord Ashcombe.
Cigarettes are nasty things, utterly bad for the eyes and bad for the nose.—The Prime Minister.
It is impossible for this country to remain the shock absorber of the world.—Sir Montague Barlow.
There are no dead fallacies; they have to be killed again and again, and always come up smiling.—Dean Inge.
The world continues to offer glittering prizes to those who have stout hearts and sharp swords.—Lord Birkenhead.
Any two people who have spent more than two days together already have the material for a lifelong feud.—Mr. Sinclair Lewis.
Fashion is an arbitrary goddess who causes us to do extraordinary things to our bodies which we spend the next forty years in regretting.—Sir Arthur Keith.

Gifts that will always please



Decked with all the latest novelties in Gifts for Men, Mackintosh's shop presents a spectacle of surpassing interest to Xmas shoppers. A courteous welcome awaits you.

MACKINTOSH

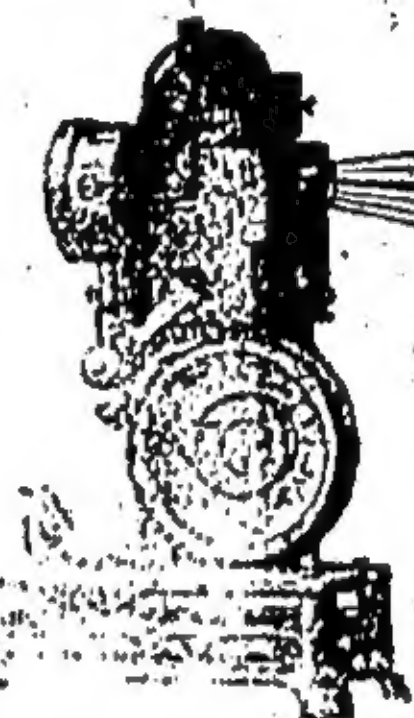
& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alameda Building. Des Voeux Road.

This week our store will remain open until 6 p.m.

Pathe-Baby



To see a child greet A CHRISTMAS GIFT, with a glad smile, get him a **Pathe-Baby**

and watch the glow of satisfaction on his face as he looks it over admiringly.

PATHE-BABY
complete \$30.00

A TACK

26, Des Voeux Road.



PATHE-ORIENT

12, Queen's Road.

FILMS

Strictly non-inflammable.

\$1.50 each.

Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again That is because you are not using

FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

Tel. C. 345 **FLETCHER & CO., LTD.** Tel. C. 345
THE PHARMACY.

ORDER FROM YOUR
BOOKSELLER
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
1923

EDITED BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE - \$12.50

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INFORMATION REGARDING CHINA.

SPECIALITY

J. HARVEY'S BRISTOL MILK & CREAM

(old gold and Pale Sherry)
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.
15, Queen's Road Central. Telephone 75.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS. Tel. Cen. 638.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyers.
Manufacturers of Woolen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters & all kinds of Underwear.
No. 1-12, Canaway Bay. Telephone Central 1501.
Manager: YKUNG FORWAN.

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Turbans, etc.

Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the
NAM YUEH HAT FACTORY
20-21, Shinghwan Road.

THE YUEN WO STORE.
Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers.
Office No. 25, Tung Man Street, Phone Central 2665.
Workshops, Canton, East, Kowloon. Phone Kowloon 721.
Manager: K. C. Fung.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS
have received instructions from the
Liquidators of the Hongkong
HIDE & LEATHER CO., Ltd.
(in Liquidation)to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION

on

FRIDAY

The 21st day of December 1923,

at 3 o'clock p.m.

at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street
The Property, Machinery and
Plant, and Tanning Chemicals of
the above Concern(to be sold in 3 Lots subject to
a Reserve)Lot 1 THE EXTENSIVE WELL
BUILT, COMMODIOUS AND
MODERN PREMISES situated
at Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon, on
K.L. Lot No. 1207, and 649
which contain
AN AREA OF 110,902 Sq. Ft.
held under Crown Lease for 76
years from the 18th December
1911 with an option to let Lot
No. 1207 of a further 76 years
subject to a clause of \$300
per annum. The premises are
within the offensive trade area
as defined by the Sanitary
Authorities and a licence has
been granted by the Govern-
ment to carry on the business
of a tannery in all respects
thereon. The property is situated
on the main road between
Hok On and Kowloon City and
is inCLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE
SEAFRONT.The extensive buildings erected
on the property are constructed of
theBEST SOLID BRICK AND
CONCRETEwith tiled roofs and
CONCRETE PITS AND FLOORS.There is an independent supply
of water from a specially con-
structed well on the premises.

Lot 2 Tanning Machinery and Plant.

The Tanning Machinery and Plant
will be put up first as one lot. If not
sold at this time, the Plant
and Machinery will be put up in several
lots.For further particulars including con-
ditions of sale, schedule of Machinery
and Plant and Chemicals, apply to the
Vendor's Solicitors,Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Hongkong,or to
the Auctioneers,
3, Duddell Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th, December 1923.

on

THURSDAY, December 20, 1923,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.
A Fine Selection of Toys.Comprising—
Dolls, teaset, motor cars, foot balls,
rocking horses, stockings, furniture
sets, and various other toys.Also
Xmas Crackers.On View from Wednesday, the 19th
December 1923.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1923.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.The following unclaimed telegrams
are lying at the office of The
Great Northern Telegraph Company
(Limited):—Protection, from Kobe
Nolle Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.Yankawa Fukai Yoko Kakegisi, from
Tokyo.Fowler Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank, from Shanghai.Chosen Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.
Sotocizo Nihonyusen, from Kobe.
K. Yamada Hotel, from Wanchai,
from Kobe.Hangman 363 Queen's Road, from
Shanghai.Tung Hing Lung, from Nagasaki.
0070, from Ningpo.Yee-shan-shan, from Shanghai.
Yingip Chung Shing Street West
Point, from Tientsin.Wan Ching 231 Queen's Road, from
Manilla.Uyupko, from Amoy.
Tines 283 Queen's Road, from
Shanghai.N. LUND,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1923.EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIAN
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
List of unclaimed telegrams lying in
E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.
Despatch, from New York.
Hindmarsh, from Shanghai.
R. M. MAULFORD,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1923.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS
MONUMENTALISTSOffices and Godowns,
24, Wanchai Road, Hongkong
Tel. Central No. 100

JUST RECEIVED

A New Stock Of

LOWDOWN FLUSH CLOSETS

Nickel Plated, On Brass, Each Room

Fittings—Sew Pipes, Toilet Holders

Toilet Brush Holders, Towel Racks, &c.

Opal Tumbler—Towel Racks—Mirrors

Glass Shelves, &c.

Brass Copied Interior Grates Cooking

Ranges—Filters, Soil Pipes, &c.

Estimates Free For All Sanitary Installa-

tions. Heating & Water Systems.

Monumentalists in Italian Marble—

Hongkong Granite. To own or selected

designs.

A Large Assortment of Artificial Wreaths

In Stock.

FOR SALE

Fine Assortment of

XMAS AND NEW YEAR

CARDS

WITH LOCAL VIEWS

and

TOYS,

at Moderate prices.

GRACE & CO.,

Dealers in Toys, Postage Stamps,

Pictorial Post Cards, Garden Seeds, &c.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box No. 620. Hongkong.

SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,

5, D'ARVILLE STREET,

Opposite Raymond & Co.

Telephone Central No. 414

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

WHY BUY FOREIGN

MADE SUITCASES.

When we sell Shanghai

Manufactured Suitcases?

They are Cheaper and

More Durable.

CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO.

(Opposite Yumati Ferry, Praya)

ASAHI BEER

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ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Ten Million Years Ago.

"Among the romances of science,

the discovery of a dinosaur's

fossilized eggs in the sands of

Mongolia must rank with the in-

triguing," says the Observer. "This

visualizing touch of domesticity

bridges millions of years. When

those eggs were laid, our day was

located in an even remoter and

more uncharted void than, say, the

last act of Mr. Shaw's 'Methusalem'.

To the dinosaur age and to eons

after it, Man, if conceivable at all,

would have been a sheer extrava-

ganza. Will he one day be him-

self a 'dinosaur' to patronising

retrospect?"

"L. G."

The real tragedy of David

Lloyd George lies not in the

incompleteness of his Anglicisation,

not in the fact that he has not been

more thoroughly dipped in the

melting-pot of the House of Com-

mons and of London society, but

in his undue susceptibility to it and

in his loss of touch with his own

nationality. Nothing could ever

have made him a great English-

man, but he might, under a happier

star, have been a great Welshman;

and, as a great Welshman, he

might have added lustre to the

annals of the British Common-

wealth of nations. There lies the

disintegration of a personality, the

eclipse of a political career, and a

moral not for Wales or Great

Britain only, but for students of the

contacts of nationality and politics

the world over."

—PROFESSOR ALFRED ZIMMERN.

Conform externally with the

world's demands and you will get

anything you desire in life.—From

'Blind Bowboy,' by Carl Van

Vechten.

I don't think the ordinary lay-

man has any use for other people's

secrets unless they concern himself

in some way.—From 'Other

People's secrets,' by Sophie Cole.

Of course, I am merely a child

in these matters, and I may be

talking the most arant nonsense

in the world, but suppose we

eliminate the lie from politics?"

From 'The Will and the Bill,' by

H. A. Gwynne.

I suppose folks to like this kind

of thing, but to me, raking out

one's feelings and emotions, view-

ing them like a wrinkle on a pin,

and then putting them back home

again, is too fatiguing.—From

'Celia-Bound,' by Winifred Car-

ter.

Where Poets Foregather.

There is also the Poets' Club, a

nest of singing birds with Lord

Dunsany as 'grand president,'

and Henry Simpson as the very

able 'working president.'

The Poets' Club which has weat-

tered the storm and stress of

fifteen years, is really an achieve-

ment. Of course, there are not

enough poets in England (however

catholic the term) to fill a fair-sized

room. The committee, however,

are not unduly exigent and authors

and journalists are 'eligible' to

attend the monthly banquets.

The feature of these gatherings is

the recital by members of their own

works. The readings take place

after dinner, when criticism is less

stern than might be the case at an

earlier moment.

Among the members are, Sir

Henry Newbolt, Sir Owen Sea-

man, Hilaire Belloc, Laurence

Binyon, and Walter de la Mare,

together with a sprinkling of

ladies who wander about Par-

nassus.—WCH. TIMES

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Reader's Service to the China Mail.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

SWARAJIST'S DECISIONS.

Calcutta, December 16.

As the result of Party confer-

ences, it is understood that the

Swarajists have decided not to

accept office unless political prison-

ers be released, repressive laws

withdrawn, provincial autonomy

granted and the demand for Swiraj

accepted.

It was also decided to refuse pay-

ment of ministers' salaries and to

reject the budget; but if the Govern-

ment showed an honest inclination

to concede the demands, the posi-

tion would be reconsidered.

The Conference also drew up a

pact between the Hindu and Muslim

members of the Legislature.

REPARATIONS.

Berlin, December 16.

Germany's obduracy not to admit

the legality of the Ruir occupation

which is likely to be the most deli-

cate point in the negotiations now

proceeding at Paris, was voiced by

Herr Stresemann when addressing

the Berlin Newspaper Association.

He declared that the task of the

Committee of Enquiry into Ger-

many's capacity was a hope-

less and useless one; the

position was cleared up in

the Rhineland and Ruhr. The best

means of bringing back German

capital was to restore safety and

peace and to guarantee Germany's

development, which was impossible

as long as she was unable to show

authority in her own territory.

TAXATION IN AMERICA.

Washington, December 16.

Mr. Mellon has completed the

draft of the tax reduction project

ready for Congressional action. The

outstanding features are an actual

reduction of approximately 14 per

cent for wage earners receiving

\$4,000 dollars yearly or less; reduc-

tion of normal tax to three per cent

on the first \$4,000 net income, and

six per cent on the remainder, and

a reduction of surtaxes so that the

maximum will be 25 per cent.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

New York, December 16.

A Russian telegraph agency has

published a Note from M. Chicherin

to Mr. Coolidge, answering the

President's reference to Russia in

his recent message to Congress.

The Note declares that the Soviet

is ready to do all in its power, as far

as the dignity and interest of the

country permit, to bring about

friendship with the United States,

and offers to discuss all the problems

mentioned in the President's mes-

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL

EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE

A. CARPI

THE ITALIAN GRAND
OPERA CO.T-NIGHT
"CARMEN"THURSDAY, December 20th
at 9.15"MADAM
BUTTERFLY"Plans now open at Anderson's
\$3 and \$2.THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER
CO. (1918), LTD.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders will
be held at the offices of the Company,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,
the 20th December, 1923, at 11
o'clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of receiving a statement of
accounts and the report of the
General Managers for the year ended
30th September, 1923, and electing
a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from FRIDAY,
the 7th December, 1923, until
THURSDAY, the 20th December,
1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1923.

TUNG SANG

TAILOR

11A Peel Street

同生上等洋服店

車利街拾壹號A

EXPERT FITTERS
HIGH CLASS TAILORING
SERVICE.

WING HING

TAILOR

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Specially Selected Woollen
Suits Just Arrived.
Orders executed at Shortest Notice.
Price lowest.
64, Queen's Rd., Ctl.
Hongkong.
Telephone 1417.

NOTICE.

MR. W. A. STEPHENS has
been appointed Manager of the
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Con-
densed Milk Company's business
in Shanghai and North China and
takes up his new duties from
January 1st next.
—MR. H. C. SHRUBSOLE
succeeds MR. STEPHENS as
Manager for Hongkong and South
China.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of members will be held at
the Club on FRIDAY the 21st of
December, 1923 at 5.30 p.m.

R. C. WITHELL,

Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1923.

TORA INOKUCHI

QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.
No. 2, 1st Floor Chee Wo Street,
Kowloon.
(Facing Diocesan Girls' School.)
Telephone 754 K.

ARTISTICALLY REMODELLED
HATS & BONNETS
CLEANED & REHAIRING.
will call on customers if desired.

Y. NAGATA

No. 28, Praya East (Opp. Bank)

INTIMATIONS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 446.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in triplicate
which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries," will be re-
ceived at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 24th day of December,
1923, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hong-
kong and the New Territories, for one year or, as an alternative, for a
period of 3 years from the 1st January, 1924.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that
the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in
the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona
fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the ten-
derer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions
hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any
tenders.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public
Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Annual Gross Rent.	Deposit with tender.
Ah Kung Ngam No. 1	2.15	\$ 650.00	\$ 60.00
Ah Kung Ngam No. 2	.93	280.00	50.00
Too Teo Wan No. 1	1.84	200.00	50.00
Too Teo Wan No. 2	1.84	200.00	50.00
Sai To Wan No. 1	17.00	3,400.00	340.00
Sai To Wan No. 2	14.50	2,900.00	300.00
Lymun No. 1	1.46	290.00	50.00
Lymun No. 2	1.60	360.00	50.00
Lymun No. 3	1.90	440.00	50.00
Lymun No. 4	.30	700.00	70.00
Lymun No. 5	14.70	2,940.00	300.00
Lymun No. 6	10.39	2,080.00	200.00
Lymun No. 7	6.92	1,380.00	140.00
Cha Kwo Lian No. 1	9.17	1,830.00	180.00
Cha Kwo Lian No. 2	11.66	2,300.00	230.00
Cha Kwo Lian No. 3	10.30	2,060.00	200.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 1	6.89	1,380.00	140.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 2	12.94	2,590.00	260.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 3	11.15	2,230.00	220.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 4	6.57	1,330.00	110.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 5	1.87	370.00	50.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	3.58	716.00	70.00

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 447.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in triplicate,
which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries," will be re-
ceived at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th day of December,
1923, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hong-
kong and Kowloon, for one year or, as an alternative, for a period of 3
years from the 1st January, 1924.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that
the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in
the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona
fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the ten-
derer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions
hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any
tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the director of Public
Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Annual Gross Rent.	Deposit with tender.
Shaukiwan Lot No. 1	37.00	\$5,550.00	\$550.00
Shaukiwan Lot No. 2	40.38	6,060.00	600.00
Kowloon No. 1	11.10	4,440.00	450.00
Kowloon No. 2	7.04	2,820.00	280.00
Kowloon No. 3	4.00	1,600.00	160.00

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Men and women in all
parts of the world have
benefited by the wonder-
ful tonic of Hall's Wine.
It will give you
new energy, restored
vitality and vigorous
health. Hall's Wine is
especially valuable for
building up and sustain-
ing health under try-
ing climatic conditions.

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THE SUPREME
TONIC RESTORATIVE

From first class Chemicals
and Wine Merchants and
BANKS & CO.
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Sole Proprietors:
STEPHEN SMITH & CO. LTD.
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No. 28, Praya East Street
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A Canadian Farm
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Do you wish to possess your own Farm
Home through annual payments, so small
that you have abundant leisure for
comfortable living?

The new plan of the Canadian Pacific
Railway makes possible the realization of
your dream.

The Canadian Pacific Railway still owns
large blocks of land in Western Canada
whose virgin soil possibilities are immense—
open areas of fertile or sheltered land
where settlers of a few years ago
have found profit and comfort.

The Canadian Pacific Railway now offers
you a Farm Home in Western Canada on
a new long-term Plan of Easy Payments
that is extraordinary. Every farmer must
be interested in a plan that makes it
possible to own a farm home without
taking all his profits to meet his land
payments and enable him to give his
family the comforts and enjoyments of life.

● Payments extended over 35 Years
● FIRST YEAR FREE USE OF LAND

Under this plan all the settler's payments
are 75% of the purchase price—then he will
have one year's free use of the land with-
out any interest chargeable whatever.
After which the balance of purchase price
will be amortized on an easy payment plan
of 24 equal annual payments which makes
the second period of 35 years a period of
easy living. The purchase price of the land, which is
based on the best of the land, is based on a
purchase of 160 acres costing say, \$10,000.
The down payment will be \$1,000 and the
annual payments, commencing at the end
of the second year, will be \$416.67. At the
end of 35 years the settler will own clear
title to the land—free of all taxes.
Taxes are moderate and there is no income
tax on your livestock, buildings, improvements,
or your household goods. Good schools, hos-
pitals, modern schools, roads, churches,
amusement parks, etc., are all within reach.
Canada desirable and attractive. This offer
justifies the fullest investigation. Send
now for free literature on Western Canada
and the new farm offer. For full informa-
tion regarding this plan, write to the
Canadian Pacific Railway, 100, Queen's Road,
Victoria, B.C., Canada.

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I. (SHIKISHIMA SHOKAN)
FINE ART
M. CURIOS P
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INTIMATIONS.

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teachers. Students presenting these
certificates are allowed full credit for
work done without examination.

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AUTHORISED TO TEACH
THE ABOVE LESSONS.
No. 1, The Albany. Telephone 1874.

DEAFNESS CAN
BE CURED.DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,
AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental remedy called
"LARMALENE" (Rogé)
is a simple harmless home-treatment which
absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head,
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This new treatment, instantly operates upon the
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success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES RE-
CORDED.

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Mrs. R. WILKINSON, of Glad Road, Strand,
writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the
small tin of ointment you sent me at Ventnor,
has cured a complaint which has troubled me
for years. I am now quite normal, and the horrible
noises have ceased. The action of this new
remedy must be very remarkable. For I have
been troubled with this complaint for nearly
ten years, and have had some of the very best
medical advice together with other expensive
treatments. I feel that I need hardly
say how very grateful I am, for my life has
undergone an entire change."

Try one box today, which can be forwarded
to you by post on order for 4/6. I think
it is nothing better at any price.
Ailments order to:
THE "LARMALENE" CO.
21, South View, Walling St., Dartford, Kent,
England.

DE SOUSA & CO., LTD.
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St. George's Building,
2nd Floor, Chater Road.
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And Madame Judith Epinoza's
Academy of Stage and Operatic
Dancing, London.

Miss O'Keefe gives lessons in the
latest Ball Room dances, including
The Blues, Old and New Tango,
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pared for the London Technical
Syllabus Exams. Correct Technique
taught.

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King Edward Hotel, 3 to 7 p.m.
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Tel. K120.

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WHOLESALE Dealers promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods,
including:

Books and Stationery,
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Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Dryery, Millinery and Fancy Goods
Fruit Goods and Confectionery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
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Distinction 2/2 to 5/6.
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Special Quotations on Demand.
24 Hours from 210 Upstairs.
Telephone 1114.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Incorporated in England)
10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILSONS" LONDON.

Wm. Beabford, 84, of Long Dit-
ton, was killed by a van (which did
not stop) on the Portsmouth road
near Esher.

All the East Riding of Yorkshire
has been declared an infested area
owing to the spread of foot and
mouth disease.

Wills.—Mr. Joseph Edward Sut-
ton, of Humpstead, left £216,202;
Mr. Wm. B. Irvin, of Aughton,
Lancs., £38,772; Miss Marion Paul-
ine Margaretson (aged 24), of Nor-
bury, £44,922.

After eating a hearty meal at a
Buffalo dinner at Merham (Kent),
one of the guests suggested that he
would eat a quarter loaf, a quarter
of a pound of cheese, and a large
onion. He won.

Mr. S. H. Rous, postmaster of
North Weald (Essex) has a chicken
which since moulting has changed
from black to white.

An Admiralty order directs the
entry into the Royal Dockyards for
the winter to relieve unemployment
of 1,100 men at Portsmouth, 770 at
Devonport, 820 at Chatham, and
160 at Gibraltar.

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(Every additional word 4 Cents
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first class Mortgage security subject
to a trustee valuation. Apply to
Messrs. Deacon Haydon & Shenton,
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FOR SALE.—24 H.P. Enfield
2-stroke Motor-cycle. Used
only for Town. Never been outside
Victoria. Cheap price. Apply Box
No. 1457 c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—Piano by Hamelar
Hamburg. Iron back, \$250 or
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Apply P. O. Box 574.

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Heal Skin Troubles
With Cuticura

If you are troubled with pimples,
blackheads, redness, roughness,
itching, and burning, which disfig-
ure your complexion and skin, Cuti-
cure Soap and Ointment will do
much to help you. Always include
the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet
preparations.

50c. Cuticura Soap charges without mess.

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND
NEAR.

There are indications of great im-
provement in the Welsh coal trade.

Alderman H. Bulmer is to retire
from Hove Town Council after
thirty years' membership.

Charles Coburn is going to Cologne
to entertain the British troops.

A motor van containing provisions
worth £300 was stolen from outside
Leadenhall Market.

Ebbw Vale Steel Company have
secured an order for 6,000 tons of
steel rails for Bombay.

Fifty bandits stopped a train be-
tween Vilna and Baronowicz and
stole seventy millions of Polish
marks.

As a result of bombing operations
in Waziristan the Gurm Khel tribe
have accepted all the British terms.

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160 at Gibraltar.

SENNET FRERES

THE
COLONY'S BEST KNOWN
JEWELLERS

AND
DIAMOND MERCHANTS

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW SHOP

IN

PEDDER STREET

(OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL)

THEIR SALE of Cut Glass and Silver
Ware continues in their old premises
Queen's Road Central (until the end
of this month).

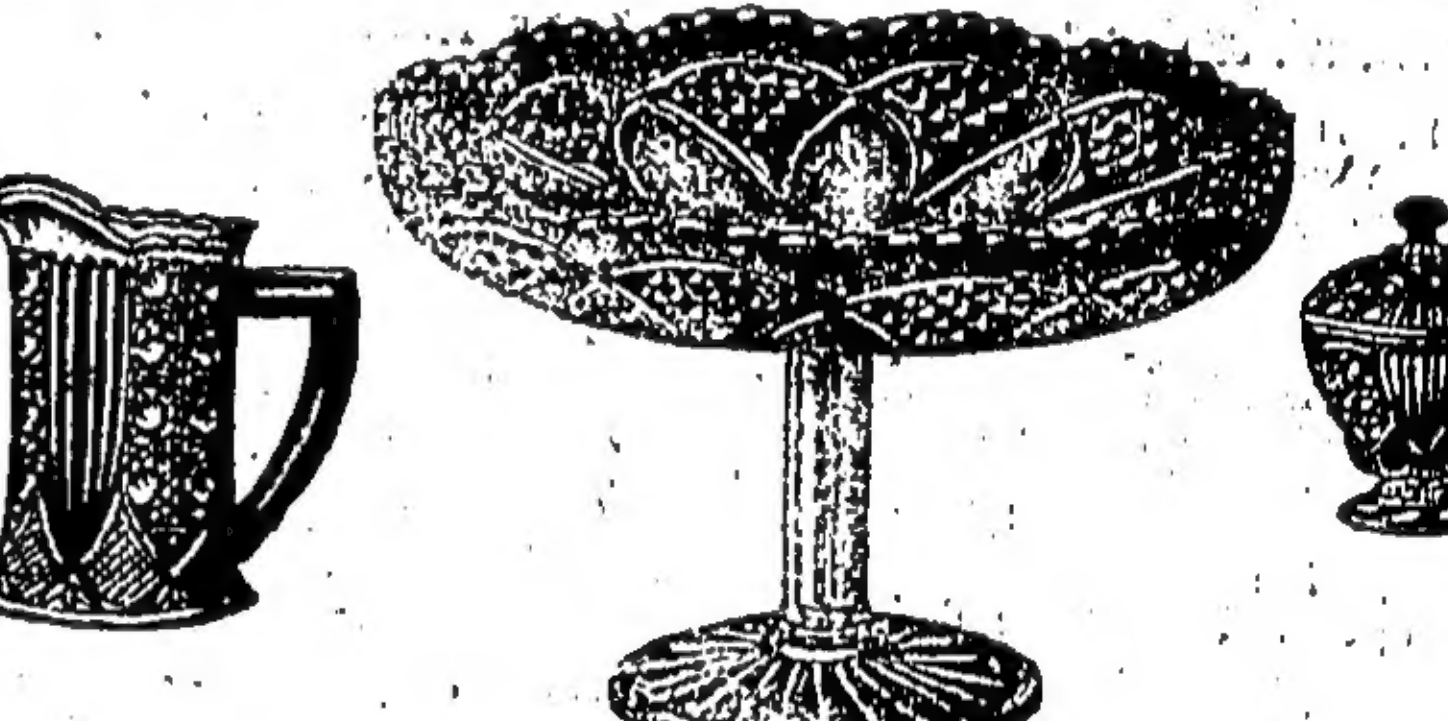
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

Glassware Dept.

We have just received a large consignment of Belgian
Glassware. This comprises Salad bowls, Comports, Cake
Stands, Butter Dishes, Milk Jugs, etc.

Call and Inspect.

The Value is Remarkable.



ROUND SALAD BOWLS	\$1.00 to \$2.95
OVAL DISHES	25 cts to \$2.95
FRUIT COMPORTS	\$2.25 to \$3.50
CAKE STANDS	\$1.50 to \$3.50
BUTTER DISHES	95 cts. and \$1.00
CREAM JUGS	85 cts. and 75 cts.
SARDINE BOXES	\$1.95
SMALL SWEET DISHES	30 cts. each

All the above in several designs.

First Floor Showroom.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

M. Y. SAN & CO., LTD.

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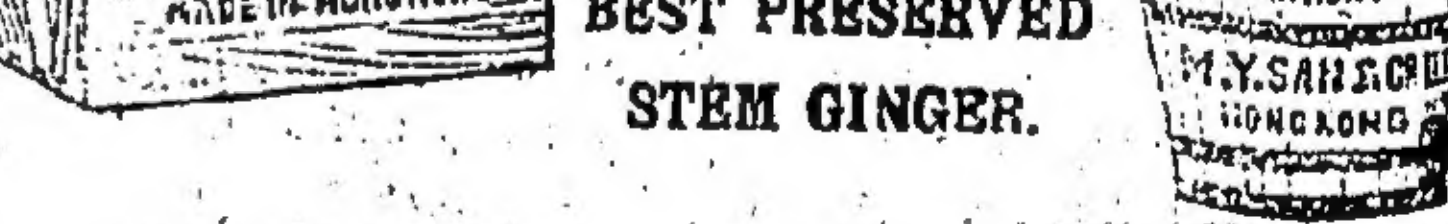
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AND

BEST PRESERVED

STEM GINGER.



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Factory: Canton Road, Kowloon.
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TRIALS SOLICITED BY

JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, "The House Street, Hongkong.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. CENTRAL 692.

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AUTUMN & WINTER WEAR

Suits from \$60.00

Perfection in Style and Fit Guaranteed

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(Opposite City Hall)

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We have for many years enjoyed a reputation for our Ports and Sherries second to none. We invite connoisseurs to give our 'D' & 'E' brands of both a trial. We do not ask them to buy blindly, but to visit our extensive Wine Vaults and taste these choice wines before buying.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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FURS, GLOVES,
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VANITY & HAND BAGS,
EN TOUT CAS HANKERCHIEFS,
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TIES, SOCKS,
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GOLF HOSE, SCARVES,
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SUIT CASES, ETC.

TOYS FOR CHILDREN, to please all ages
in great variety.

For the convenience of our Customers we shall remain open until 6 o'clock this week.

**B. B. B. PIPES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES.**
CALL AND INSPECT.
HONGKONG CIGAR
STORE CO., LTD.

Tortoise-Shell Frames For Reading Glasses.

N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European
Optician.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1913.

PEACE.

Only those intimately behind the diplomatic scenes know how near the brink of war nations have been since the war that was to end war ceased its clamour. Only those who are permanently engaged in the task of advising the leaders of the Government can tell us how patient has been the attitude of the British Government in dealing with her war-inflamed neighbour—an attitude which, so it appears on the surface, has led to the loss of prestige hitherto enjoyed as a matter of right by the British Nation. Whether it is the cold temperance usually assigned as a British characteristic, or the knowledge of the lesson that war does not pay and is to be avoided at all costs, that keeps a restraining hand on the leash of the dogs of war, we know not, but we are inclined to think if the National blood cooled a little more quickly and at greater heat, the European situation would be this have assumed an altogether different, and probably worse, aspect than it bears at the moment. Attempts at world peace—on paper, have always been a favourite of the theorists, some of them dreamers and visionaries whom we may well

be thankful for. The late Carr tried his hand; ex-President Woodrow Wilson's effort is to be found in the League of Nations, which as a publicist has wittily said if it is only half a League, is still a half a League onward; the Washington Conference was a step forward in the same direction, but nothing we think to be compared with the idea of a League, half though it may only be. The trouble about war is that it never seems to teach its fallacious message. Economists know all about it, but the knowledge of it all brings with it no conviction to the many who should be impressed. Matters of infinitely lesser importance outweigh practical consideration. It may be our amour propre, or sense of our own country right or wrong; the idea that might is right and that the other side is always in the wrong and that it has been preordained we shall teach the lesson and show who is master!

Just now America is somewhat interested in her Mr. Edward Bok's offer of \$100,000 for the suggestion deemed best to solve the question of the world's peace, and the committee appointed to deal with the thousands which have been sent in are at this moment engaged on what is a stupendous task. The contest if such it can be called, has attracted representatives from the many, hood and ruffian that inhabit the continent, which may prompt the cynic to say that it is not the question of peace which has proved

the magnet, but the possibility of winning or earning such a large sum of money. \$100,000 is not too much to pay for a solution that is likely to bring peace and happiness, contentment and prosperity in its train—if adopted. There the rub lies—if adopted. For to some of us no good can come out of this or that country—from this or that source. We must wait however, for the result of this method of spending; better perhaps than Carnegie's way of building libraries, and buying bells and organs for Chapels. Meanwhile what is wrong with this suggestion which comes to our notice, and which appeals by reason of the fact that it affects every man woman and child of the country which adopts it? Let it be enacted that in the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to "conscription for the defence of the Nation." That at once affects the person likely to make inordinate profit out of any war which might take place; the indispensable worker who is in safe security while the other indispensable worker is wallowing in the mud of a no-man's land; the arm-chair critic whose match-stick manuvres have been the subject of caricaturists' pencils; the rich who hitherto have only had the value of their securities and investments affected; the aged, and those "too old to fight." The list could be extended and the effectiveness of the suggestion demonstrated. Let us imagine that England adopts this idea and that war is thrust upon her. Immediately the nation and its resources becomes one man with one aim. A war carried on on these lines should surely come to a speedy end and the feasibility of the scheme at once seen and as soon adopted by others. The equal distribution of responsibility for a war; the fact that no man nor any group of men could profit in the slightest degree by it, and the cognizance that suffering and sacrifice, parallel at least to that of the soldier in the trenches—these may not induce to a permanent world's peace, but the incentive to war would, if not wholly removed, at least be very greatly lessened. It surely is not impossible.

If the same zeal and trained intelligence now employed in planning participation in "the next war" were enlisted in the endeavour to avert it, enduring peace would be attained.

Capital Levy.

A good many people are still in doubt of what precisely is meant by a capital levy the proposal the Labour Party has put forward in its annual publications.

These proposals are based on the theory that the owners of capital are in a better position to pay taxes than any other people, and that therefore every owner of capital should be required to pay a levy—which is only another name for a tax—on the amount of capital he owns.

Thus a man who had saved money during the war to lend to the country would be taxed on the total amount of stock he held.

A farmer would be taxed on the capital he had invested to equip his farm; a shopkeeper on the value of his stock-in-trade, and possibly also on the price he had paid for the goodwill of his business.

Private manufacturers would be taxed on the value of their buildings and machinery, and on the stock of materials they held and the finished goods waiting for sale; land-owners would pay on the capital value of their estates. Companies would be taxed through their shareholders.

The imposition of a capital levy would require a complete valuation of all the property in the country, including land and houses, factories, machinery, farmers' stock, and all stock-in-trade, public securities, and bank balances.

Indeed, if the levy is to be fairly assessed it would also be necessary to have an official valuation of domestic furniture and personal jewellery, for otherwise the holders of securities might, in order to evade the levy, sell out their securities and invest the money in Nankin China or costly pearls.

In any event the first step towards a capital levy must be the creation of a gigantic new organisation to value all the capital of the country.

The organisation would have to be a new one, for though capital passing by death is now subject to taxation and the values returned by executors have to be checked by Somerset House, less than a third

part of the total capital of the country passes annually by death, and the process of official valuation is simplified by the fact that the property has to change hands.

When the work of valuation for the capital levy is completed, the owner of the property would be required to pay a levy proportional to the amount of capital credited to him by the official valuers.

Is it worth it?

Criticism.

In speaking of amateur productions a charged levelled at local newspapers by a prominent amateur was to the effect that whilst visiting companies were the subject of invective praise, the productions of the A.D.C. were invariably subject to harsh criticism. We beg leave to doubt that statement. The productions from our experience of them, are given more detailed analysis—they are made an "event," and in certain quarters an attempt is made to find out what the author of the play is "getting at," and to see if those who are acting are doing so to the strict letter of the author's intention. If this be admitted then it seems a very complimentary way of doing things and much more tolerant than the ordinary playgoer who arrives at his own conclusion without loss of time, and without a thought of the immense amount of concentrated thought which is invariably behind our local productions; and the immense amount of work done by those performing who have their daily avocations to attend to. In Shanghai if we are to judge by a letter which appeared in our Northern contemporary, the charge is reversed. It is stated that undue praise is given to A.D.C. productions in that Saintly City, and that impartial criticism is "honoured in the breach." The charge is refuted and the fact made known that the standard of criticism is the same as that applied to all similar ventures in the Far East, except that it is infinitely more tolerant—for from the boards of the stage up, these local shows are the work of amateurs. Tolerance is the word that we think meets the case of criticism of our local efforts, but not the tolerance we hope which is weak and plastic. A healthy tolerant criticism is what we all need, and made and accepted in the right spirit will do much to further the cause of all art.

A good story of his schooldays was told recently by Dr. Willink, Dean of Norwich.

At Clifton College, where he was educated, each morning the boys assembled for prayers and roll call by the Head; the names being called out in alphabetical order, but in order of merit, as decided by the previous term's examination.

Dr. Willink recalls how each morning for a whole term his name stood fourth on the list, and the names were called out in succession thus:

"Dear, Sweet, Darling, Willink."

Glasses are a little wit in the pow that lights the candle at the lowe.

If ye sell your purse tae your wife, gie her breaks tae the barga; ye guid tae his ain. Nether marry a widow unless her first man was hanged. As cankered as a coo wi' ae horns. Gin ye hadna been among the craws, ye wadna hae been shot. Hanging's sair on the e'sicht. Far away fowls hae fine feathers. Leave welcome abint ye. We can point for debt, but no for unkindness. Ye ca' handest at the nail that drives fastest. A bonniebride's soon buskit. He gae lang barefit that waits on dead men's shoon. Guid claes upen a' doors. Far, sought an' dear bought is good for ladies. Every man can guide an ill wife. Weel bu'f' that has her. Now is now—Vale's the winter. It's no lost what a freend gets. Love yer freens an' look tae yerse!

We do not know how our local navy men are fed, but we notice that at home they are no longer fed on fresh meat as was the case before the war. Fresh meat could be bought in the home market for two pence a pound more than it costs to secure inferior frozen supplies from abroad. The Admiralty has ruled that it cannot afford the extra expense involved. It is likely that the Admiralty would like to give their men fresh meat, but the treasury will not hear of it. If therefore our sailors do not look so well as they ought, you will know the reason. Boys, we would strain the office here.

I was fresh meat at one time. Our Jacks were fed upon. Now it's frozen stuff they dine. And are quite fed-up on.

With the almost universal use of motor conveyances by our officials it is very likely that they are ignorant of the state of some of our sidewalks. Invariably these are of slabs of stone worn to glossy smoothness by the countless unshod wanderers of generations. Very often leather-booted people come a cropper or nearly do for the simple reason that a secure foothold is easier on the Swiss Alps than in parts of Queen's Road and the side streets. If we cannot have modern sidewalks there any reason why the granite blocks should not be clipped and cross lines made on their surface. This would save a few accidents and lessen the out put of the ruddy d... n.

While local fond parents are busy having their young ones taught the piano, classical and jazz dancing, others in England are seeking that their girls are receiving instruction to fit them to measure takes, or when she'll say to these "I find thee worthy, do this deed for me."

That this profane blem is not confined merely to Hongkong is evidenced by a letter which appeared in a recent issue of the North China Daily News as follows:

Sir,—The theatre going public attending A.D.C. performances will not, I fear, have any redress against late comers, the reason being that some of the offenders belong to that section of the community known as "influential" and it is not in the interests of producers and performers alike to adopt rules to bar latecomers and thus give offence.

Considering that all those taking part in A.D.C. performances put in much hard work cheerfully and give of their best to please and amuse, it is up to the audiences, one and all, to show their appreciation by being punctually in their seats on play nights.

I am, etc.,
A "GRIFFIN" of 1895.
Shanghai, December 8, 1913.

Today's Poem.
(Wet Pavements.)
Wet black pavements in the dripping of the rain—
Wet black pavements are mirroring plain
Magic of colour in the streets at night—
Magic of colours, when signs drip light—
When booths are brandishing torches bold—
When blazing windows burst with gold—
When a string of trolleys, that lazily sprawls,
A flaming yellow caterpillar crawls.
And so I wander and marvel to see
How streets, thick-layered with witchery,
Glow like a Grubb Bazaar of dreams,
In shimmer of flagstone and asphalt's gleams.
Then as I move in the sleek wet night,
Chameleons—flagstones, seething bright,
Smoulder and dizzle with misty gold—
Till it seems that the pavements hold
Glimmering galleons and treasure ships.
Blazing with disaster that spurts and drips—
Soon as the galleons drown and fill,
Out of their tar-black figures spill—
Out of the gaping cracks in their hulks,
Ingots and topazes of dazzling bulks,
That, trailing a sulphurous fiery track,
Smoke in waters of velvet black. ...
Oh, there's nothing that's as wonderful to me—
Nothing is as wonderful as when I see
Magic so stilling and magic so plain
As wet black pavements in the soft night rain!

—LOUIS GINSBERG.

Do You Dread the Night?
Coughs and colds always seem to grow worse at nightfall and crop come without warning at midnight. To avoid this, however, sleep best with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is soothing, healing and contains no narcotics. For sale everywhere.

WEATHER CALENDAR.

DECEMBER 18.

1801. A cheerful glorious day. The brook and all trees beautiful, hips bright red, mosses green. I wrote to Coleridge. —Dorothy Wordsworth.

1806. I saw a gentleman from the North of England to-day who says the Trent near Newark covers the whole country and would look magnificent if the trees and hedges did not appear in the middle of it. If frost comes, I fear it will be very bad for travellers. —Lady Louisa Stuart.

GREAT.

In life's small things be resolute and great.
To keep thy muscle trained, know'st thou when Fate
Thy measure takes, or when she'll say to thee
"I find thee worthy, do this deed for me."

—LOWELL.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

December 18.—Coronet Theatre; Norma Talmadge in "Eternal Flame."
December 18.—Star Theatre; Herbert Rawlinson in "Fools and Riches."
December 18.—World Theatre; Wanda Hawley in "The Truthful Lie."
December 18.—The Grand Theatre; "Trimmed in Scarlet."
December 19.—Theatre Royal; Italian Grand Opera in "Carmen."
December 20.—Theatre Royal; Italian Grand Opera in "Madam Butterfly."
December 23.—Special Medal Round for men on Old Golf course, Fanling.

December 18.—Hongkong Philharmonic Society, Grand Concert, Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.
December 22.—Special Theatricals at Repulse Bay, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
January 24.—Fancy Dress Ball at Peak Club, 9.15 p.m.
December 20.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, a selection of toys, 2.30 p.m.
December 21.—Lammert Bros., property, machinery plant and tanning chemicals of the Hongkong Hide and Leather Co., Ltd., at Sales Rooms, 3 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.
December 20.—Fifth ordinary meeting of the China Light Power Co. (1918) Ltd., at St. George's Building, Chater Road, 11 a.m.

OTHER MEETINGS.
December 21.—Annual general meeting of Royal H.K. Golf Club, at Jardine Matheson's, 5.15 p.m.
December 21.—Annual general meeting of V.R.C. 5.30 p.m.
January 3.—Annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club (Ladies' Section), at Helena May Institute, 11 a.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lighting up time to-day is at 5.42 p.m.

The Manila Carnival is to be held from February 16 to 24, 1914.

Home Notes on Freemasonry will be found in this issue of the China Mail.

Flour, rice and sugar quotations will be found in this issue of the China Mail under Commercial Notes.

Information has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Chefoo, that Hongkong and Canton have been declared to be small pox infected and that quarantine restrictions are imposed, as from November 24 on vessels arriving there.

Two lots of Crown land were sold by public auction yesterday. One lot situated in Bowen Road with an area of about 9,400 square feet was sold for \$5,000 to Mr. J. C. Clark on behalf of a Chinese client; the other lot at Mount Cameron which has an area of 23,000 square feet was bought by Mr. H. A. Taylor for \$3,272.

HONGKONG BY NIGHT.

Victoris:
Mountained you lift your lofty head
High above the sea,
Ten thousand glittering lights winding their way
Along the folds of your mantle free.
At your feet the wavelets play
In phosphorescent green,
Above, the deep unsearchable sky
Dazzles in starlit sheen.
From the mountain side, from the water,
Strangled music in muted shrill,
The sampans drowsily rocking, gently, light:
The silence, Night!

KATHERINE JAGGAARD.

KOWLOON LAND CO.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING HELD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held at noon to-day at the offices of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., general agents, to pass a resolution that the company be wound up voluntarily.

There were present Messrs. T. E. Pearce (chairman) and G. W. Barton and the Rev. Father L. Robert (directors), Mr. L. S. Greenhill, acting secretary to the general agents, Mr. M. H. Turner of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton (the company's solicitors) and the following shareholders:—Sir Paul Chater, Mr. P. S. Cassidy, Messrs. H. A. Rodgers, H. A. Seth, J. H. Seth, W. J. Wilkinson and W. R. Wilkinson.

After the Acting Secretary had read the notice calling the meeting the chairman said:

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
Gentlemen,—You will have gathered from the circular issued to shareholders last July that this company has disposed of all its assets now consist of cash. The amount of cash lying at our credit, on deposit at the bank, interest thereon up to the 6th January next and on current account will approximately total \$551,000.

As you will have seen from the advertisement calling this meeting it is proposed voluntarily to wind up the company and distribute the available assets to shareholders.

The capital of the company consists of 6,000 shares of \$50 each, of which \$30 per share has been paid up, so that after paying legal and liquidating expenses there should be a return which I think you will agree with me is a very favourable one.

I have to report that I hold proxies from 199 shareholders representing 1,500 shares.

I now beg to propose the following resolution and, after it has been duly seconded, shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability:

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."
Sir Paul Chater seconded the motion and there being no questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said: "Before you go, Gentlemen, I would remind you that a confirmatory meeting will be held here at noon on January 4, at which I trust you will be able to be present. That is all the business. Thank you for your attendance."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange on London is 2/3 7/8 on Shanghai 69 3/4. Rubber is quoted at 49 cents per lb.

Mackintosh's store will remain open until 6 p.m. each evening this week and on the 24th. On Saturday next the premises will close at 5 p.m.

Seventy three cases of small-pox were notified last week and there were 74 deaths from the disease. Another 27 cases were reported yesterday. All the patients were Chinese.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association at Home, the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and the Shanghai Yacht Club were added to the list of recognised yacht clubs.

A raid by Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt at Portland Street, on September 24, had its sequel in a case at yesterday's adjourned November sessions when a Chinese man and woman were indicted on five counts for unlawful possession of copper plates, notes, papers etc. Evidence was called and the case adjourned till to-day.

The following changes concerning the U. S. consular service in the Orient are announced:—Mr. Clarence J. Spiker, Consul at Chungking, has been transferred to Swatow, while Mr. Culver B. Chamberlain, formerly student interpreter at Yokohama and more recently Vice-consul at Canton, will be in Chungking in future. Messrs. Gordon Burke, Vice-consul-in-charge at Swatow, and Austin B. Preston, Vice-consul de Carrière at Auckland, N.Z., have been assigned to Shanghai.

DOCTOR WINS. ACTION AGAINST MEDICAL MAN.

JURY STOP CASE.

PROFESSORS AS WITNESSES.

Two University Professors were among the witnesses called for the defence this morning in the action brought by Mr. Thorwald Andersen against Dr. Sanders, of the Matilda Hospital, claiming damages for alleged neglectful treatment, which was heard at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies K.C.) and a special jury. A party of medical students from the University followed the proceedings with evident interest.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster K.C., O.B.E., (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) for the defendant.

The special jurors were: Messrs. F. Smyth (foreman) G. P. Curry, L. G. Bird, G. M. Gung, J. Reid, W. C. Goggin and O. L. Ellis.

Mr. Jenkin's Opening.
Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Jenkin put it to the jury that they would find to find that in fact the disability from which Mr. Andersen suffered was from some want of proper treatment on the part of Dr. Sanders. "From the recesses of Orient Buildings," said Mr. Jenkin, "Mr. Alabaster has produced Dr. Woodman, who has had the daring to give evidence against a brother medical man and failed to take the trouble, when he had the fullest opportunity of doing so, to look at the condition of Mr. Andersen's hand."

"Can you," counsel asked, "imagine a man, who has care and skill of his own or who has any regard for the profession of which he claims to be a member, coming into Court and asking a jury to pay great heed to his evidence when he has failed to take the first and most outstanding care in the examination of the most essential thing—Mr. Andersen's hand?"

Skeleton Hand.

With the aid of a skeleton hand Mr. Jenkin demonstrated to the jury the truth of his statement that the injury to Mr. Andersen's hand was of extraordinary medical interest because it was without precedent so far as they were able to find in the annals of medical learning. It was most unusual to find a fracture of the metacarpal bone in addition to a Colles fracture, which occurred in the case of Mr. Andersen, and Dr. Sanders was not negligent in not looking for it. A lot had been made of this failure to diagnose the fracture but they would be satisfied, counsel thought, that had Dr. Sanders in fact successfully diagnosed the existence of this metacarpal fracture there would have been done under the circumstances that he omitted to do. The medical gentlemen he proposed to call would tell them that where a man, who was advancing in years had a fall and was a heavily built man, give him what treatment you would, he would have some disability. The little disability Mr. Andersen now had was consonant with good treatment and no doctor or surgeon would hope to get a better result.

Dr. Sanders' Evidence.
Mr. Jenkin then called the defendant, Dr. James Herbert Sanders, who said his qualifications were M.D., L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. He had been a registered medical practitioner for 25 years and was for two years resident medical officer at the London Hospital, acting as house surgeon for part of the time. He was also honorary anaesthetist to the London Throat Hospital. In 1906 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Matilda Hospital and had occupied that post ever since. During the war he was again appointed resident medical officer at the London Hospital being subsequently transferred to the position of C. R. M. O. at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital receiving wounded from France. From there he went to the Boscombe Hospital where he dealt with men direct from France—"often with the mud of the trenches on their clothes." His experience of fractures during that period was very great. At the Matilda Hospital he looked after the general administration.

Andersen's Case.
His first connection with Andersen's case was a telephone message from Dr. Smalley on the morning of December 14. Dr. Smalley said he was anxious about a man who had had a serious injury to his head and a Colles fracture of the arm. The plaintiff arrived at the hospital at about 11.30. Witness was waiting for him and took him to the operating room. A child from Dr. Smalley had mentioned blood clots, which rather worried witness as he thought it might possibly indicate a fracture of the base of the skull. Andersen also had an abnormally high screen. Witness made a X-ray screen examination of the man's arm to see if there were any displacement of the bones.

He did not observe any displacement and had the patient put back to bed. Witness could not see the fracture but Andersen had been treated by an experienced medical man—not by first aid, as suggested—the splint was in a good position and the patient would have been caused much suffering if he had removed it. The wrist was very much swollen and he never from the very first entertained any doubt that he was treating a fractured wrist. To allay the patient's anxiety he told Andersen, after looking at the screen, that he could not see any fracture. This was the truth although he knew from Dr. Smalley that there actually was a fracture. Because of the condition of the patient witness kept him absolutely quiet the first day, making him as comfortable as possible. On the second day he prescribed active and passive movements of the fingers to prevent adhesions and to keep the tendons free. No other treatment was possible, in witness's opinion and had the patient been in perfect health, otherwise, he should have done no different. That treatment was maintained throughout Andersen's stay in hospital. To the layman the fact of telling him merely to move his fingers possibly constituted nothing. Witness denied telling Andersen that he could remove the splint four days after he came in—that was unthinkable.

Walked out Himself.

About December 21 Andersen told witness he wanted to go home for Xmas and witness said it was impossible. He was very keen to go home and witness explained to him then that he had a fracture which would require supervision. Witness said he could not consent to his going out and that if he went he (witness) would disclaim further responsibility for the case. Three days later Andersen walked out himself without witness's knowledge. Witness's written records showed that on December 19 he removed the splint with the intention of taking a photograph but he was called away to attend a maternity case which took the rest of that day. On December 21 he attempted, for purposes of record, to take a photograph with a plate he had in the hospital. Had this photograph been successful he would not have treated the case any differently. It in fact turned out a blank—it was very difficult to keep the plates on the Peak—and he took another one on December 28 when he told Andersen that he would like to have a record and if he would bring up a plate from Mee Cheung's he would try to take another photograph. It was all done in the most open and friendly manner. In taking this photograph he tried to take as much of the hand as he could but the apparatus was an old one—he erected it himself in 1913—and it was difficult to tell just how much was being taken. When Andersen gave him the prints of the photograph witness explained to him how it was he was unable to see the fracture on the screen. From that time he had not seen Andersen again until yesterday. The splint on Andersen's arm, he added, was not a leg splint but a perfectly straight one.

Dr. Woodman's Letter.

Mr. Alabaster proceeded to cross-examine the defendant about Dr. Woodman's letter. "Do you," he asked, "say that it was wrong of Mr. Andersen to have photographs taken?"

Defendant: Certainly not. Mr. Alabaster: Do you associate yourself with your counsel's statement that it was wrong of Dr. Woodman to give an opinion?

Defendant: I think the proper course was to have communicated with me and heard the whole history of the case.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you suggest that Dr. Woodman's opinion was not an honest one?

Witness: I don't think I should like to express an opinion at all. It is a letter I cannot understand a man writing. I don't know why I should suggest it is dishonest.

Professor Digby Called.

Professor K. H. Digby, F.R.C.S. &c., Professor of Surgery at the Hongkong University, said he examined the plaintiff yesterday morning for half an hour. The man had been suffering from a Colles and metacarpal fracture. Assuming he knew nothing of the history of the case he would say the patient's condition showed a good result. He found the deformity was slight and less than was usually found in a Colles fracture. If the plaintiff were a professional plaintiff the disability would be total but witness would consider that, as the plaintiff was a clerk of works, the damage represented about 15 per cent. In the witness's view no surgeon would guarantee a better result. Complete recovery would be very unlikely, no matter how expert the treatment. He thought Dr. Sanders' treatment was the correct treatment in the circumstances. Witness had never previously heard of tend of a case in which a Colles fracture was complicated by a fracture of the metacarpal bone.

Anatomy Expert's View.

Professor J. L. Sheelkhor, Professor of Anatomy at Hongkong University, said that he

EUROPEAN LADY'S BAG. BATTERY PATH SNATCHING INCIDENT.

MR. BULLOCK'S SMART CAPTURE.

Shrewdness on the part of Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, of the Colonial Secretariat and a good spirit by Mr. A. K. Mackenzie brought to book a Chinese young man who snatched a brown knitted handbag from Miss Geoghegan, living at the Kowloon Hotel, who was walking up Battery Path at about a quarter to seven last evening.

The complainant lady, giving evidence before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning, said that she was on her way to the Peak tram station when she felt a pull at her hand from behind. On looking round she saw a man of the coolie class, dressed similarly to defendant, making off down the steps leading to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. She called out and was answered by a European gentleman near by (Mr. Bullock) who said "All right; I'll get him."

In the witness-box, Mr. Mackenzie stated that he was going out of the Cricket Club ground into the Hongkong Club when he noticed Mr. Bullock approaching. The latter told him that a Chinese had snatched a lady's handbag at Battery Path. Defendant who was about five yards away, started to run and shouted out in Chinese "It is not me." He caught defendant near the Naval Yard and held him by both wrists when a spectacle case and handkerchief (identified by Miss Geoghegan as part of the contents of the bag) dropped out and were picked up by Mr. Bullock.

Giving evidence, Mr. Bullock told the Court that he saw defendant go up to the lady and put himself right down on the ground. In a second or so, he had snatched the bag and made off down the steps. He, Mr. Bullock followed him down the steps into Wardley Street, where defendant broke into a walk as no hue and cry was raised and witness was walking himself to take him by surprise. Defendant turned round by the Queen's Statue to the Law Courts. Here Mr. Bullock saw him go behind the pillars and fumble with the bag as though to go through the contents. Proceeding along Chater Road, Mr. Bullock still kept the man under observation as he was "conspicuously prominent on account of his wearing a light coat and dark trousers." When he saw Mr. Mackenzie he asked him if he would do some running. Mr. Bullock then confirmed Mr. Mackenzie's evidence as to the arrest and the picking up of the spectacle case and handkerchief.

Sergeant J. MacWalter deposed to being on duty at the bottom of Garden Road when defendant was handed into his custody. On the information of Mr. Bullock he took defendant back to the Law Courts where he found the bag.

After defendant had made a statement denying that he was on Battery Path at all, His Worship said "This handbag snatching is getting rather frequent," and imposed sentence of two months hard labour with twelve strokes of the birch. He then congratulated Mr. Bullock on a "successful bit of detective work."

also had examined the plaintiff's forearm. He thought it was a very good result. The deformity was very slight. The particular injury to the plaintiff's forearm was most exceptional and as a matter of research he had not been able to find a similar case. Not even a specialist would expect any damage to the metacarpal if accompanied by a Colles fracture.

Dealing with the matter of X-ray photographs the witness indicated that on this subject he held rather extreme views. The useful interpretation of X-ray photographs was, he pointed out, very difficult because with the X-rays you got a photograph not of the bones but of the shadow of the bones. In witness's opinion there was no other treatment Dr. Sanders could have prescribed than the active and passive movement of the fingers he actually adopted.

Jury's Opinion.

At this point the foreman of the jury got up. "We wish to know," he said, "whether, in your Lordship's opinion, you think it necessary for us to hear any further evidence?"

The Chief Justice: That is a matter entirely in your discretion. In order to find for the plaintiff you would have to be satisfied that he had established a want of professional skill by the defendant in this case. It is entirely for you to say whether you wish to hear further evidence on that point.

After conferring with his colleagues the foreman of the jury announced: "The opinion of the jury is that the plaintiff has not proved his case."

LOONGSANG* BLASTING. DESCRIBED AS "CANTON BOMBARDER."

An amusing episode was enacted on the arrival of the Indo-China s.s. "Mingang" from Canton early this morning. A Yunnanese Lieutenant in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Aviation Corps had been detained in connection with the discovery of parts of an automatic pistol. He spoke perfect English and was engaged in conversation with a European officer when a blast from the wreck of the "Loongsang" was heard.

"What is that?" the aviator asked. "Oh, it is the British bombardment 'Canton,'" replied the Revenue Officer, with a smile. From what was gathered of the conversation the aviator had received orders when in Yunnan to proceed to Canton and join up as soon as possible.

BOGUS POSTMEN.

ARMED ROBBERS RUSE.

Residents in the neighbourhood of No. 87, Austin Road, Kowloon, were startled at about 2.15 p.m. yesterday when a number of police whistles were heard from that house. What had happened was that three Chinese had obtained admittance on the pretence of delivering a letter, and had held up the inmates with two revolvers.

Fortunately, the smash of the Chinese family who occupy the place, managed to escape into the street and give the alarm. The robbers at once took to their heels, followed by a number of Indian watchmen from adjoining houses but they escaped. Nothing was stolen.



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1924 issue

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Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	26th Dec.	28th Dec.
Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	2nd Jan.	4th Jan.

INWARD to the above ports from Hongkong.

Ship	Agent	Departure	Arrival
Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	19th Dec.	21st Dec.
Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	26th Dec.	28th Dec.
Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	2nd Jan.	4th Jan.

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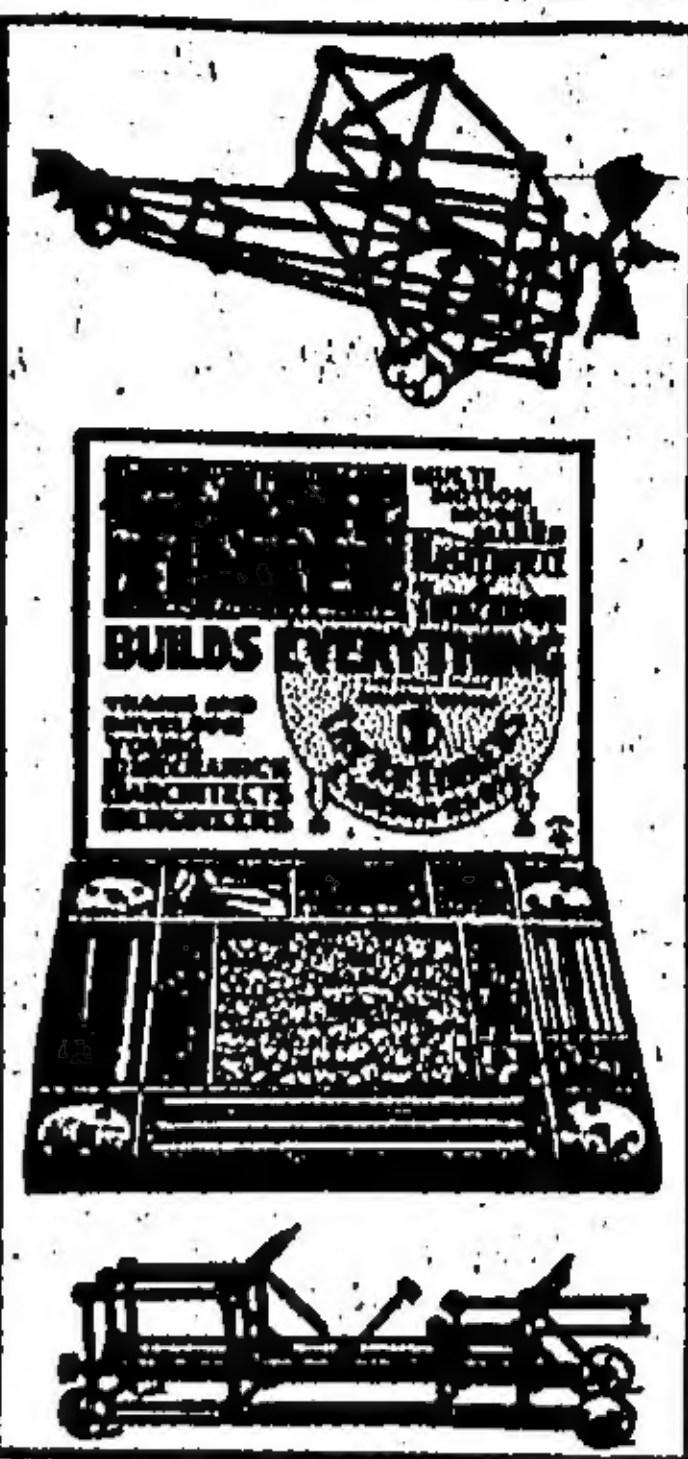
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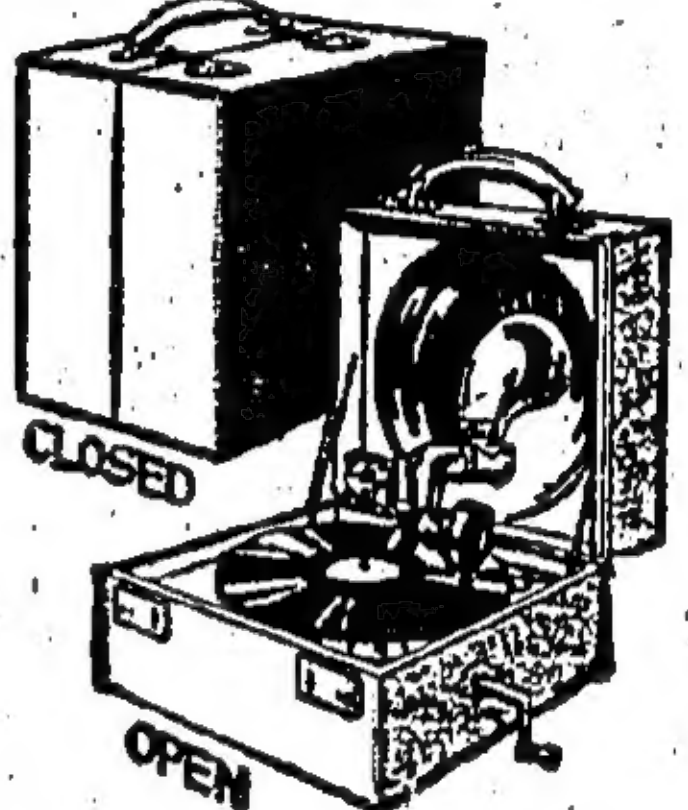


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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

AGENCE, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste, and all Italian ports. Sailing on or about 1st Jan.

Kobe, Yokohama, and Japan—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste, and all Italian ports. Sailing on or about 1st Jan.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND SUMATRA—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste, and all Italian ports. Sailing on or about 1st Jan.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND SUMATRA—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste, and all Italian ports. Sailing on or about 1st Jan.

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OFFICE TO SHIPPERS & PASSENGERS.

COLLECTED DEPARTURES:

SWATOW.

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FOOCHOW.

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RAIKO.

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NEW YORK.

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BOSTON.

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BUENOS AIRES VIA STORE.

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BARCELONA & VALENCIA.

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WINDIS VENICE & TRIESTE.

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MARSEILLES.

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GIBRALTAR.

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VANCOUVER, ETC.

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STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

HONGKONG TO ENGLAND

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.
From Hongkong: Dec. 21 Jan. 9
From Vancouver: Jan. 10 Jan. 28
From Montreal: Jan. 10 Jan. 28
From Quebec: Jan. 10 Jan. 28

HONGKONG TO NILE SERVICE

Commencing with the arrival of the "Empress of India" on 23rd March, the "Empress of India" and "Empress of Asia" will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila, Friday morning, leaving Manila Saturday evening and arriving Hongkong Monday morning, 7 a.m.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Passenger Department Telephone 722 Cables GAGATPAO.
Freight and Express Telephone 44 Cables WAGGLOS.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" Leaves Hongkong 1st January
U.S.S. "West Prospect" Leaves Hongkong 3rd January

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO OF WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINT.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Faxon" Leaves Hongkong 27th December
U.S.S. "West Faxon" Leaves Hongkong 29th December

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" Leaves Hongkong 24th December
U.S.S. "West Chopaka" Leaves Hongkong 26th December

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-AMERICA LINE, INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers leaving and arriving Hongkong for all South China Coast Ports, including Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.

(Sailing 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHING

Capt. J. S. Thomson, 18th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 19th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 20th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 21st Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 23rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 24th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 25th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 26th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Capt. W. O. Thomson, 27th Dec. at 1 p.m.

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CHAMPAGNE!! CHAMPAGNE!!



MUMM
FOR
XMAS

OBTAINABLE FROM
SOLE AGENTS—
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD. PHONE CENTRAL 1500.

CANTON. ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

What do you say to visiting a Chinese city—a real one, not the "China-town" in some European or American city? All aboard for Canton on the Pearl River, the largest city of the Flowery Kingdom! Did you think that Peking was the largest city in China? By no means! Look in the atlas and you will see that Canton is about twice the size of Peking, being among the largest cities of the world.

A pleasant way to go is to ferry across from the island of Hongkong to Kowloon on the mainland, and take the morning train to Canton, returning in the evening by boat. Ninety miles of Chinese scenery—fishing villages, glimpses of the sea with sampans and strangely-built fishing junks, fields of rice, sugar cane, bamboo, pagodas, temples. Even the mountains and tunnels are different from those at home.

We arrive in Canton in time for tiffin, as the midday meal is called. To-day this will be a regular European meal at an English hotel in Shamnoon, the foreign settlement across the canal from Canton. We must remember that we are the foreigners, the Chinese the natives. If they laugh and point their fingers at us, we must not mind, for we really appear amusing to them. They do not think us nearly so handsome as their own people. Once when in Canton, I was accompanied by a friend with red hair, which was apparently as strange to them as bright green hair would be to us. The children in the streets screamed with mirth and called to their parents to come to the door. A mob followed our sedan chairs through the streets, laughing and pointing at my friend, while shouting "Yes, yes, yes," the only English word they knew.

THE NARROW STREETS.
After tiffin we engage a guide to take us across the canal to Canton. He leads the way in a fine sedan chair, with silk curtains and tassels like a prince, and we follow in ordinary sedan chairs like quite humble people. All afternoon he orders us about as if he were a commanding officer and we his soldiers. Perhaps this is necessary, for if we were to stray away to investigate the interesting sights that are on every hand, it would be difficult indeed for us to find our way back to the hotel.

The streets are often so narrow that we can touch both sides at once as we pass along in our chairs. They are in no place more than eight feet wide. They are long and straight, laid out at an angle that enables them to get the breeze without getting the direct rays of the sun. Along both sides of the streets are shops with open fronts like alcoves. Usually there are a number of the same kind of shops together. For instance, there will be a street of silk shops, another of shoe shops, another of meat markets and so on. The houses usually have two stories, a combination of shop and residence.

Our boat sails at half past four. So now we must choose what we wish to see. Here is a list of the places usually visited by foreigners, here for only one or two days: Rice-paper painters, edible-bird's nest vendors, Temple of the 600 Genii, old embroidery shops, Flowery Pagoda, Jade-stone Street, Gate of Virtue, Emperor's Temple, ginger factory, maiting factory, water clock. Then there are temples and palaces that do not look in the least palatial. Everything is interesting in Canton, but there is little beauty and grandeur.

THE SIGHTS OF THE PLACE.
We could not discover why the Flowery Pagoda was so called, unless it is because it is surrounded by a garden. The pagoda itself was not at all flowery. Looking down from its top, one sees a wilderness of red-tile roofs, miles and miles of them, relieved here and there by large green trees, and beyond these an ancient wall with several gates.

ROXOR
The Export Advertiser & Mill Factor
1 Queen's Road C. Tel. C. 4444

FANCY DRESS BALL. M. C. L. EFFORT.

Every effort is being made to ensure the success of the Fancy Dress Ball to be held at the City Hall on Thursday, 20th December, which Mrs. Grace is organising on behalf of the Ministering Children's League. The decoration of the City Hall is already in hand, and will include several novel features.

A large number of tickets have already been sold and amongst those who it is hoped will be present are Lady Stubbs, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Leveson and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and Lady Fowler. Tickets are \$4 each and can be obtained from Anderson Music Company, Hongkong Hotel, Moutrie and Co., United Services Recreation Club, Kowloon and Naval Secretary to Commodore, and also at the door.

Light refreshments are included in the price of the tickets; spirits and tobacco can be purchased through books of coupons as was done at the Navy League Ball. Arrangements have been made for late Peak trams, and Naval Launches will run to Kowloon after the ferries have ceased running. The Brunswick Studio Dance Orchestra will play.

Those not wishing to wear Fancy Dress may wear Evening Dress on payment of \$1 extra at the door.

CRICKET

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

A cricket match between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge will be played on the Club ground (by kind permission of the Hongkong Cricket Club) to-morrow (Wednesday), starting at 2 p.m. Tea will be provided on the ground and it is hoped that many Oxford and Cambridge men will attend. The teams will be as follows:—
Oxford.—A. E. Wood (captain), G. R. Sayer, R. E. O. Bird, A. V. T. Dean, A. G. M. Fletcher, R. H. L. Gompertz, Rev. A. F. Hamilton, R. N., A. S. Heu, N. L. Smith, J. E. Warner and E. Wynn Jones.
Cambridge.—Sir C. C. Severn (captain), Rev. E. K. Quick, W. Galloway, R. E. Lindell, J. H. B. Nibell, Col. Nicholson, J. M. Tan, Lt. D. Arty Evans, R. N., Lt. Harris, R. N., G. Miskin and A. N. Oiler.

and in the background, the Pearl River and low hills.

One temple is quite enough to visit, for they are all gloomy-looking places with nothing of particular interest about them. They cannot compare with the magnificent temples of India and the fine churches of America and Europe.

Half-past four! It is time for our boat to sail. Down the Pearl River to Hongkong, the Land of Sweet Water.

It would be useless for me to tell you of the rare embroideries, the fine jade carving, the silks and other beautiful things made in Canton, for you can see these for yourself in the numerous and Chinese shops in your cities. Canton is like a vast bazaar where may be seen the merchandise of the whole world. The Chinese send their merchandise to all other countries; and in turn, import much from those countries.

Most of the Chinese who come to America are from the Canton district. That is to say, most of those who come to remain and who engage in business here. The students come from all parts of the country. These students learn to speak English exceptionally well, but in Canton and most parts of China the Chinese and Europeans, when speaking together, use a pigeon English that is laughable when one first hears it. Once when several of us were about to enter an elevator at the hotel in Hongkong, the boy who was running it said: "Five pieces, man, no more." Which meant that only five persons were allowed to ride in it. Another time a boy asked: "Did those cats?" When I told him that like cats, he said: "Hear the same piece cat. No cat catches. It is not to catch, but to understand, you see."

Mrs. M. A. B. B. B.

DR. SANDERS' SUED.

EVIDENCE OF DR. WOODMAN.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Thorwald Andersen, formerly employed by the Hongkong Wharf and Godown Coy., who is suing Dr. J. Sanders, of the Matilda Hospital, for damages for alleged negligent treatment was further cross-examined by the defendant's counsel, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, when the hearing was resumed yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Jenkin asked the plaintiff if it was a fact that Dr. Sanders would not let him go home for Christmas. The plaintiff replied that he asked the doctor and he replied: "What would you do at Christmas but drink whiskey and champagne?" Witness replied "Not unless you were to provide it."

The Chief Justice: And the doctor consented to it? (Laughter.) Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you that Dr. Sanders on that occasion told you that if you went out of hospital, having, as you had, a fractured hand, you would do so at your own risk?

The plaintiff: He never said a word to that effect. He made no attempt to influence me from going. Do you say that on December 18, Dr. Sanders told you that the splint could be wholly removed and the arm left free?—Yes.

In reply to further questions the witness said he saw Dr. Strahan, who refused to give an opinion which he regarded as being contrary to the rules of etiquette.

Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you that when you arrived at the hospital Dr. Sanders was waiting for you and that you received immediate attention?

Plaintiff: He is wrong again. Do you allege that you were kept waiting and that the attention you should have received was delayed?

I suppose that is the usual hospital routine. Dr. Sanders was making his rounds at that time. Perhaps he had a patient in a more serious condition than myself. The fact is that Dr. Sanders asked me to sit down on the bed and he proceeded on his round and came back to me. The Chief Justice: Dr. Sanders could not be expected to see him any minute.

Mr. Jenkin: Your complaint is that your wrist and hand have not been put back into the exact state that they were before the accident?

Plaintiff: That is not altogether my complaint. My complaint is that if Dr. Sanders had made any attempt to treat my hand as a fractured hand, and even failed, I should not have complained at all. I hold that he never attempted to get my bones set in the wrist or the finger. Dr. Smalley did.

The Good Samaritan.

In further cross-examination the plaintiff denied that he had discussed the treatment he was receiving with Dr. Woodman before he came out of hospital. As a matter of fact, they were not on good terms, because he had had cause to complain about the stench from a factory, behind where he was living and Dr. Woodman had written in reply that he could smell nothing although he was living in the same building.

"We were not on speaking terms," the witness added.

The Chief Justice: Yet he acted the part of the Good Samaritan. Mr. Jenkin: You appear to have more than a passing knowledge of surgery. You were fourteen days in hospital. Did you ever suggest to Dr. Sanders that he was not doing what was right?

Plaintiff: I told him I could feel the broken bone. It was not my place to suggest to the doctor whether he was right or wrong. On his first examination of the hand he assured me nothing was broken, and I was then very pleased, especially after Dr. Smalley had told me differently.

Dr. Woodman Called.
Dr. W. J. Woodman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., assistant Medical Officer of Health, stated that about Christmas 1921 he was living in Orient Buildings, Kowloon, and Andersen was residing in the same block. On one occasion witness met him outside the house, and hearing that he had had an accident said to him that he was glad he was able to get home for Christmas. His hand was in a splint and bandaged. The bandage was not too clean, the witness remarked. Andersen told him that photographs had been taken and another was going to be taken.

The witness was handed three photographs. One, he said, suggested a fracture of radius.

Mr. Alabaster: Does it show it? Dr. Woodman: Personally I should say so.

The other two photographs, Dr. Woodman pointed out, showed a similar deformity. Two of the photographs showed a fracture of the upper end of the metacarpal bone of the index finger of the right hand.

Mr. Alabaster: If the hand had been properly examined through the X-ray screen on the day after the injury occurred, would these injuries be visible?

Dr. Woodman: The injury of the metacarpal bone, for certain, the injury to the hand, would have been apparent, and also some deformity of the wrist.

Before Twelve?
If that finger injury had been diagnosed, as you say it should have been diagnosed, on the day after the injury, what treatment should have been applied?—Splint it.

With the idea of pushing it back into its original position?—Yes. Therefore if nothing was done in the way of splinting that injury for three weeks that would have been wrong?—Yes.

The witness added that on the 1st April he gave a letter to Mr. Andersen and what he wrote he seriously meant. Mr. Jenkin has suggested that it was written before 12 o'clock on the 1st of April, and was therefore not meant to be serious.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jenkin, Dr. Woodman admitted he had not examined the plaintiff's arm and wrist and that the whole of his evidence was based on the examination on three X-ray prints. He formed the opinion he had given in Court when he wrote the letter on the 1st April, 1922.

Mr. Jenkin: He just dropped up to your room and asked you to write a letter for him.

Dr. Woodman: He asked me for several days to give my opinion of these photographs.

For all you know the man's condition may be as good as you could possibly get?—Yes, for all I know.

How do you think the accident occurred?

Dr. Woodman: I was told he fell on his hand.

In reply to further questions Dr. Woodman said he knew at the time he wrote that the proper treatment of the injury had been prejudiced by unnecessary delay in diagnosis, that the case had been in the hands of Dr. Sanders. He knew nothing about the history of it except what was told him by Andersen. The plaintiff told him that the accident was not discovered until the second photograph was taken, and that all the treatment he had had was one splint.

Was It Etiquette?

Mr. Jenkin: Do you mean to say that you considered it correct professional conduct to condemn a brother doctor as to his treatment of a case about the history of which you know nothing?

Dr. Woodman: It is perfectly correct for me to give my opinion on anything put before me.

Before any doctor of any proficiency can give an opinion of a case worth having, he must know the history of the case?—Not in all cases.

What cases?—Fractures.

Witness went on to say that he did not know what treatment the patient was given in hospital.

Mr. Jenkin: And yet you say in this letter that he did not get the proper treatment?

Dr. Woodman: I said that if the injury was not discovered until fourteen days afterwards he was not likely to get the proper treatment.

Then you did not know, when you gave this statement, whether or not it had been discovered?—No.

Do you say that you, as a matter of practice, write letters of this kind to lay members of the community without consulting the doctor in whose hands the case had been before? Is this the first case in which you have ever done it?—I do not think so.

Have you done it frequently?—No.

Why didn't you trouble to consult Dr. Sanders on this occasion?—Well, I think the principal reason was I was extremely ill at the time. I had to go away on leave very shortly afterward.

Did you get any fee for it?—No. Was he a friend of yours?—I have met him in the doorway, that is all.

He had never been in your room before, or you in his?—No.

Chief Justice's View.
The Chief Justice: At this time the plaintiff, Mr. Andersen, did not know himself anything about what we will call the medical side of his injuries. He probably thought in his own mind he had not been properly treated, but he goes to a medical man like yourself in order to satisfy himself one way or the other. Did it occur to you when you wrote him this letter, that it was an imputation which he could use later on?

Dr. Woodman: No, it did not.

Chief Justice: Then you should have thought so. You are a professional man, and before you write letters of that kind you should guard yourself, but he is asking you to write a letter for a joke. He must have had some object for it. That is the effect of the question Counsel has put to you. You do not think the discretion you exercised was a proper one?

Dr. Woodman: I think probably it was not. I was very unwell at the time.

The Chief Justice: Whether you were correct or not, I do not think it was proper.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Jenkin, witness agreed it was impossible to say when what was the proper treatment to be accorded to any case unless something was known of the history of the case.

History of Opinion.
Mr. Jenkin: Do you know the case was received in hospital with a pulse of 164? Is that a high pulse?

Dr. Woodman: I do not know.

Dr. Woodman: I do not know.

BRANDY AND CIGARS.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

Sanitary Inspector L. Brewer was the complainant in an adjourned case at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon in which a Chinese broker was charged with offering him six bottles of brandy and two boxes of cigars as a bribe.

Evidence was called to the effect that defendant called at the Western Sanitary Office and after a conversation about a Police-Court summons, caused the brandy and cigars to be left in a corner of the room having first intimated that the gift was for Inspector Brewer. His Worship committed defendant for trial at the sessions.

ST. DUNSTON'S FILM.

Under the patronage and by courtesy of H. E. Sir Edward and Lady Stubbs, an interesting film will be shown at Government House on Friday afternoon, at 5.30 p.m.

The film illustrates the daily life of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors at St. Dunstan's and shows how men are re-trained to earn their livelihood in the world of darkness they have to face.

The film, coupled with a short address by Mr. W. E. Cowen, Travelling Commissioner for St. Dunstan's, will occupy about 40 minutes and it is hoped that all interested in this great philanthropic work will endeavour to be present. No invitations will be issued.

Do you know he was received in hospital under suspicion of having a fracture of the base of the skull?—No.

Do you know his temperature was high and running high for say days after admission?—No.

If you had known these facts, is it not likely your opinion would have been very much qualified?—Judging from the fact that I saw him perfectly well on Christmas Eve, I should think it might have been diagnosed before he came out.

If you knew that the man had been received in hospital in that condition, would not your opinion as to his treatment have been considerably qualified, and would you not have refrained from stating it before making some enquiries?—I do not think I had any opinion about his treatment when he was admitted to hospital.

Then your opinion as to his condition was formed when you first saw him?—Yes.

And you are unable to state that the condition in which he now is is not as good as it possibly could be under any care?—It might be so.

You say that the proper treatment for a metacarpal fracture is splints. Do you say that a missing top splint means negligence?—I should say it is a question for argument.

You mean that two perfectly honest medical men might differ as to whether a top splint might be left out?—Yes.

And therefore leaving it out might be no evidence of negligence?—No.

Question of Negligence.
Mr. Alabaster put in a report by Dr. Balean, who examined the plaintiff. The report was explained to the jury by Dr. Woodman.

Mr. Jenkin asked whether Dr. Woodman suggested that failure to attempt to reduce an impacted fracture showed negligence or want of skill and care in attendance.

Dr. Woodman replied that from what he could gather the fracture was not even known of.

Do you say that failure to disimpact that fracture was such that there would be a consensus of opinion among medical men that it was negligent?—I think that certainly an attempt should have been made.

Do you say that because no attempt was made that therefore the doctor was negligent?—I do not like to go as far as that.

Mr. Alabaster suggested that it would show a want of skill or non-use of skill for not having found it out.

"I should have thought so," was Dr. Woodman's reply.

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that there was no case to go to the jury of negligence on the part of the defendant doctor. Dr. Woodman had given the whole case away by stating the proper treatment was in fact the treatment which the plaintiff said he got. All he said was that Dr. Sanders should have discovered the fractures by X-ray screen when he made his examination, but he did not suggest there should have been any other treatment. The highest the case was based on was that an attempt might have been made to reduce the impacted fracture.

Dr. Woodman had not taken the trouble to look at the plaintiff. For all he knew his condition was as good a result as it could possibly be.

The Chief Justice intimated that he could not withdraw the case from the jury.

The former hearing, adjourned until this morning.

A report of the proceedings will be found on page 5.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

A special Christmas shipment

of

Australian Hams

including

Pineapple Brand

and

Farmers' Brand

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

BOXING NIGHT, December 26th.

GRAND CARNIVAL DINNER DANCE

(Fancy or Evening Dress Optional)
LATE CAR TO THE PEAK 2.30 a.m.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

BOXING DAY, December 26th.

SPECIAL TEA DANCE

NEW YEAR'S Eve, December 31st.

GRAND NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

DINNER DANCE

Augmented Jazz Orchestra

(Fancy Evening Dress Optional)

LATE CAR TO THE PEAK 2.30 a.m.

Tables may now be reserved.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

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Jewellery, Silk, Embroidery,
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Harry Lacelle, prominent publicity and advertising director, of Seattle, Wash., was fatally shot in a roadhouse near that city by Winifred Gibbons, a pretty 21-year-old divorcee, while his bride of two months was in another part of the inn. Lacelle, in his dying statement, told the police he had never seen Miss Gibbons until he encountered her in the roadhouse. Miss Gibbons, who is a stenographer, insisted that she had known Lacelle for years under the name of "Bill Williams."



For 25 years Mrs. William C. Arnold, wife of Brigadier Arnold, of the New York branch of the Salvation Army, has been affectionately known as the "Poet Laureate of the Salvation Army." She has written verses that have inspired her co-workers, and, at their request, they have just been issued in book form.



Hon. Henry Lane Wilson, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, and mentioned as the possible Minister to Turkey, was a recent caller on President Coolidge in Washington.



Theodora Poole, a 13-year-old girl, of Lansing, triumphed over more than 400,000 pupils in the second National Safety First Essay Contest conducted by the Highway Educational Board, of Washington, D. C. The title of her prize-winning essay was "My Share in Making the Highways Safe." As a reward she will receive a gold watch and expense money for a visit to Washington.



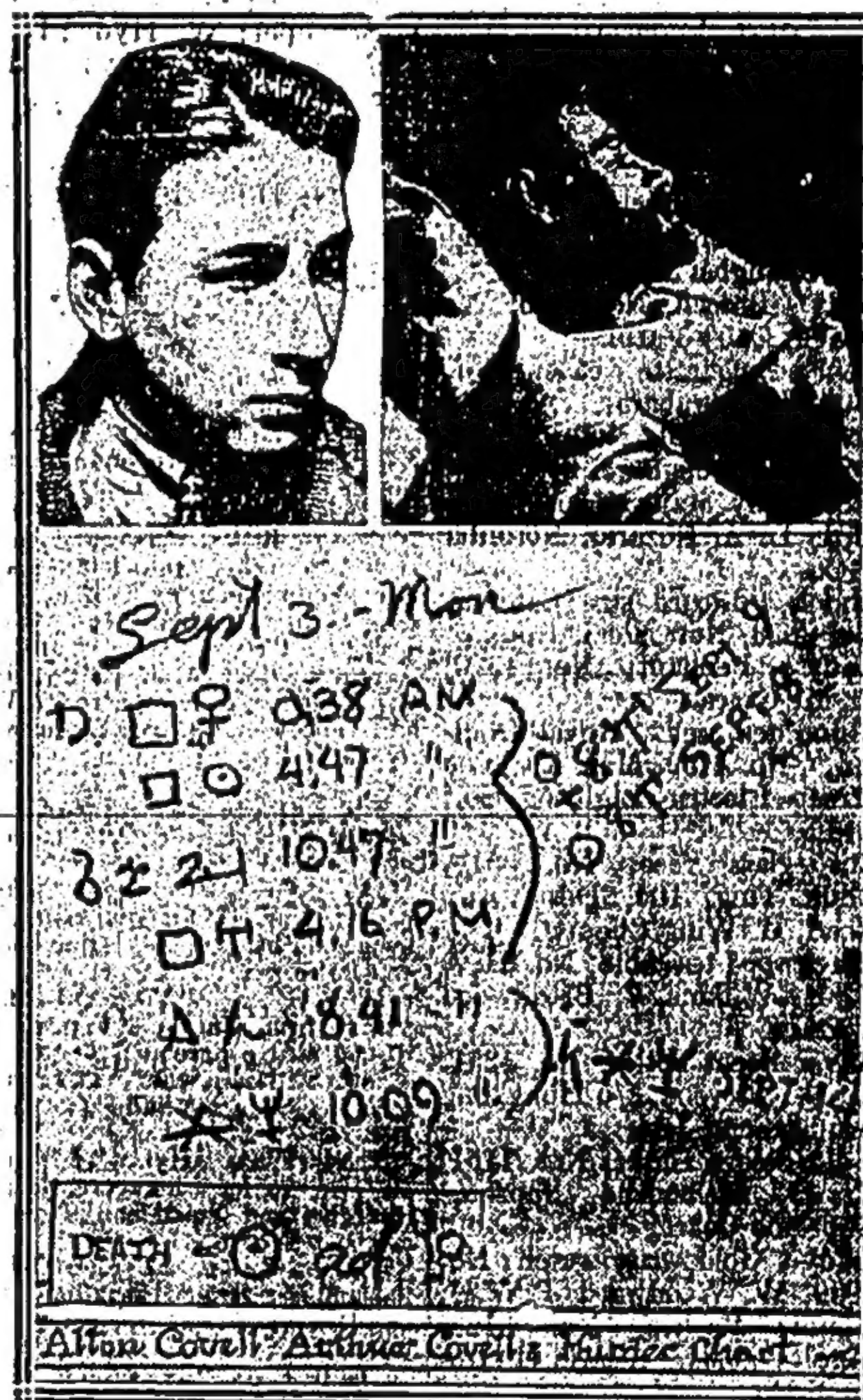
The Duke de Camasta and Jacques Richepin, French poet and playwright, have fought a duel near Paris as the result of an argument over a theatre admission tax. The Duke was handed a ticket by a friend and tried to get into the L'Opera Theatre. M. Richepin, husband of Mme. Cora Laparcerie, who now manages the theatre, asked the Duke to pay a state tax on his "Annie Oakley." The Duke, refusing to pay, abused M. Richepin, who struck the nobleman. The duel followed.



This is a new and exclusive photograph of the Lord Mayor of London, Colonel and Alderman Sir Louis A. Newton, with his wife and their daughter, Winifred, taken in the drawing-room of their home at St. Aubin, Beckham.



W. H. Ford, a New York real estate broker, is held on a charge of arson and murder in connection with the deaths of six persons in a fire which destroyed a frame dwelling house in Brooklyn. James R. Lynch, 25, an accountant was held as a material witness. The police charge a diabolical crime, alleging Ford sought only the death of George F. Keim; his wealthy father-in-law, who boarded there. Ford and Keim, whose fortune was estimated at \$500,000, had quarrelled over business transactions. To kill Keim, the police allege Ford killed five others.



Arthur Covell, 46, a cripple, is under arrest in Mansfield, Ore after having confessed, the police assert, that he planned the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elba Covell. While the actual murder was committed by Mrs. Covell's 16-year-old stepson, Alton, Arthur Covell acknowledges he planned the death and used this astrological chart to hoodwink the boy into believing the stars had ordered the crime committed. Covell, an astrologer and mystic, is well educated. Evidence in the hands of the police indicate that he planned many other crimes. The "death sign" is shown at the bottom of the chart he used in persuading the boy to murder his step mother.



Youthful celebrants of Halloween

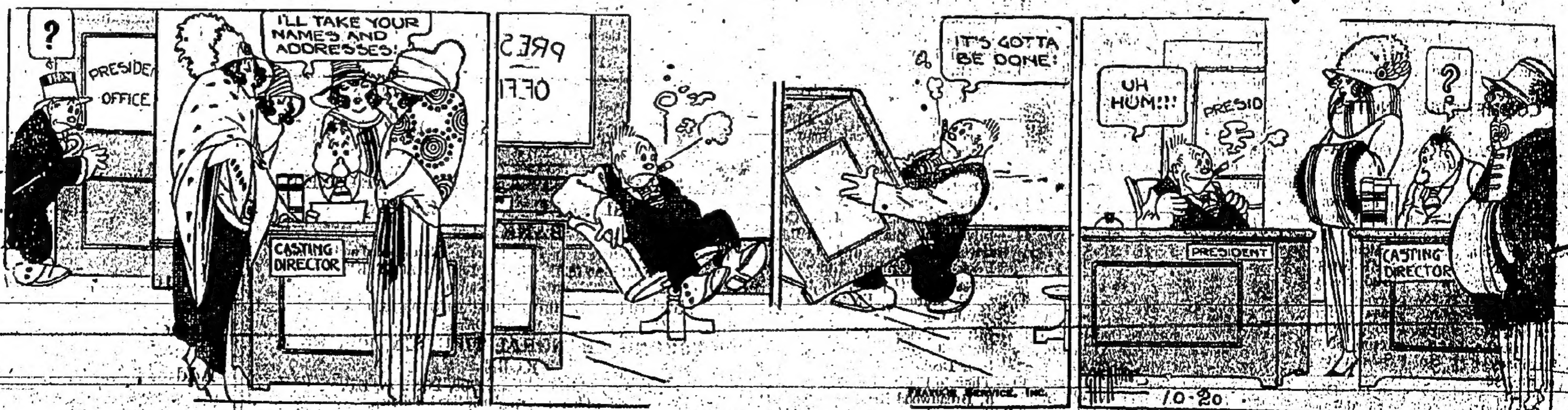


A new invention of Marconi, the Otophone, with a bone vibrator that takes the place of a human eardrum, holds out happiness for the deaf. Modelled on the lines of a wireless receiver, it is contained in a small leather case, weighing ten pounds. By means of a bone vibrator, a person without eardrums, or with defective eardrums, can hear any conversation by placing the bone vibrator to any part of the head. Two deaf persons in London are shown carrying on a conversation with the Otophone.

This photograph shows the famous Commander-in-Chief and now President of the Angora Assembly, Mustapha Kemal, in civilian clothes, with his wife and Ismet Pasha, his right-hand man. Mustapha Kemal recently has become the "Pussyfoot" of Turkey because of his advocacy of prohibition.

Do you experience difficulty when reading at night?—If so you should consult an eye specialist. Then reading by lamplight will be a pleasure, not an infliction. Your sight is also protected.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NAVAL GUN TURRETS.

LONDON, December 16. A feeling has recently been gaining ground in Great Britain that the American Navy Department's proposal to devote \$5,000,000 to the elevation of naval gun turrets is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Washington decisions. Commentators recall that a previous proposal along these lines was barred by the late ex-President Harding on the ground that they might be construed as an infringement of the Washington decisions. The Times, in a leader, points out that the wording of the Treaty is not precise. Nobody desires fresh competition in naval armaments, but countries cannot be debarred from availing themselves of possible scientific or technical developments of which non-signatories of the Treaty would be free to make the fullest use. The Times therefore suggests that the British and Japanese Naval Attaches at Washington, together with the other signatories of the Treaty, should meet and frankly discuss the possibility of the alterations America proposes.

PHASANT PLUMAGE.

LONDON, December 16. The Board of Trade announces that from January 1, the importation of the plumage of Japanese and pheasants will not be permitted without a licence.

SINGAPORE BASE.

LONDON, December 15. The Manchester Guardian, in a leading article opposing the Singapore base, says that only a direct veto by Parliament will restrain the Admiralty from carrying out this expensive task. The Japanese Press has lately been emphasizing that such enterprises as Singapore imperil the spirit of the Five Power Pact. If that spirit be observed there can be no danger of war in the Pacific. The Pact should be regarded not as the end of a reasonable arrangement, but as the beginning, and everything should be done in the meanwhile to convince the Powers concerned that their best chance of peace lies in renewing the Pact and extending its scope; but instead of this we have been taking advantage of a breathing space to create difficulties which cannot fail to be felt most forcibly at the end of five years.

COLOMBIA EARTHQUAKES.

GUAYAQUIL, December 16. Twenty-seven fatalities occurred in an earthquake which destroyed the artillery barracks and the principal church, and damaged almost every house in the town of Tulcan. A vast region of Colombia is affected, and many small towns have been destroyed.

SUN AND CUSTOMS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has submitted to the Consular Body in Canton, for the information of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, another communication regarding the Customs in Canton, stating that on the expiry on the 15th instant, of the fourteen days' notice given to the Diplomatic Body, he intends requesting the Canton Commissioner of Customs to hand over the local Customs revenue, adding that he will not resort to force if the request is resisted by the Customs. Meanwhile, foreign naval forces are continuing preparations to deal with the situation in the event of Dr. Sun Yat-sen carrying out his threats. Four American destroyers have arrived at Canton with marines on board, while a British gunboat which went to Hongkong for that purpose has now returned with British marines. These vessels are anchored near the Customs Station.

TEETHING TIME NEED NOT MEAN TEARS.

When baby's teeth are coming through in a time of worry to many mothers. The little one's gums become swollen and tender, he is cross, does not sleep well, is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can ease the mother's mind but the use of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach, soothe the teething pain, and make the mother's life easy that the mother's baby is getting his teeth.

These Tablets are equally helpful and harmless to the youngest infant and the child of six or more, curing constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, croup, colds, simple fever, and expelling worms. Chemists sell them, or post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 King's Road, Shanghai.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TOKYO SENSATION.

TOKYO, December 16. The ashes of the body of the Socialist Ougi, who was murdered by Captain Amakusa, of the Gen-darmery, were stolen from the room where they were lying in state just prior to the funeral, which was set for this afternoon. In spite of numerous police, and a hundred sympathisers around the house, the thieves succeeded in getting off with their grisly body in a motor-car.

The Socialists assert that the outrage was committed by anti-Socialists seeking to prevent honour being done to a dead comrade. Prior to the procession to the cemetery, the ashes were lying in a room at the headquarters of the organisation, and sympathisers were being admitted in groups for the purpose of paying their respects. Three men entered, and a noise attracted the attention of the doorman. One of the men, who carried the box under his arm and a pistol in his hand, rushed out shouting "The box was passed from one to the other until the motor-car was reached. Before effective interference was possible, the car dashed off and the culprits escaped. The funeral proceeded, the photograph of the deceased Socialist being used instead of the ashes. The affair created intense excitement. The police are now searching for the thieves.

CHUNGKING FORCES RETIREMENT.

PEKING, December 16. Later foreign messages confirm the retirement of the Chungking forces. The entry of Yang Sen into the city was conducted in an orderly manner. Yang Sen seems to have made a demonstration on the eastern bank of the Liangho, while General Yuan Tsungming crossed the little river higher up. Yang Sen then moved up river, joining the Kweichow column.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

The fares prescribed for public vehicles are as follows:
—In the Island of Hongkong, Canton Road and Lower Levels, and in Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

NIGHTMARE.

At 10 minutes, 5 cents
Ten minutes, 10 cents
Quarter hour, 15 cents
Half hour, 20 cents
Three quarters, 25 cents
One hour, 30 cents
Two hours, 40 cents
Three hours, 50 cents
Four hours, 60 cents
Five hours, 70 cents
Six hours, 80 cents
Seven hours, 90 cents
Eight hours, 100 cents
Nine hours, 110 cents
Ten hours, 120 cents
Eleven hours, 130 cents
Twelve hours, 140 cents
Thirteen hours, 150 cents
Fourteen hours, 160 cents
Fifteen hours, 170 cents
Sixteen hours, 180 cents
Seventeen hours, 190 cents
Eighteen hours, 200 cents
Nineteen hours, 210 cents
Twenty hours, 220 cents
Twenty-one hours, 230 cents
Twenty-two hours, 240 cents
Twenty-three hours, 250 cents
Twenty-four hours, 260 cents
Twenty-five hours, 270 cents
Twenty-six hours, 280 cents
Twenty-seven hours, 290 cents
Twenty-eight hours, 300 cents
Twenty-nine hours, 310 cents
Thirty hours, 320 cents
Thirty-one hours, 330 cents
Thirty-two hours, 340 cents
Thirty-three hours, 350 cents
Thirty-four hours, 360 cents
Thirty-five hours, 370 cents
Thirty-six hours, 380 cents
Thirty-seven hours, 390 cents
Thirty-eight hours, 400 cents
Thirty-nine hours, 410 cents
Forty hours, 420 cents
Forty-one hours, 430 cents
Forty-two hours, 440 cents
Forty-three hours, 450 cents
Forty-four hours, 460 cents
Forty-five hours, 470 cents
Forty-six hours, 480 cents
Forty-seven hours, 490 cents
Forty-eight hours, 500 cents
Forty-nine hours, 510 cents
Fifty hours, 520 cents
Fifty-one hours, 530 cents
Fifty-two hours, 540 cents
Fifty-three hours, 550 cents
Fifty-four hours, 560 cents
Fifty-five hours, 570 cents
Fifty-six hours, 580 cents
Fifty-seven hours, 590 cents
Fifty-eight hours, 600 cents
Fifty-nine hours, 610 cents
Sixty hours, 620 cents
Sixty-one hours, 630 cents
Sixty-two hours, 640 cents
Sixty-three hours, 650 cents
Sixty-four hours, 660 cents
Sixty-five hours, 670 cents
Sixty-six hours, 680 cents
Sixty-seven hours, 690 cents
Sixty-eight hours, 700 cents
Sixty-nine hours, 710 cents
Seventy hours, 720 cents
Seventy-one hours, 730 cents
Seventy-two hours, 740 cents
Seventy-three hours, 750 cents
Seventy-four hours, 760 cents
Seventy-five hours, 770 cents
Seventy-six hours, 780 cents
Seventy-seven hours, 790 cents
Seventy-eight hours, 800 cents
Seventy-nine hours, 810 cents
Eighty hours, 820 cents
Eighty-one hours, 830 cents
Eighty-two hours, 840 cents
Eighty-three hours, 850 cents
Eighty-four hours, 860 cents
Eighty-five hours, 870 cents
Eighty-six hours, 880 cents
Eighty-seven hours, 890 cents
Eighty-eight hours, 900 cents
Eighty-nine hours, 910 cents
Ninety hours, 920 cents
Ninety-one hours, 930 cents
Ninety-two hours, 940 cents
Ninety-three hours, 950 cents
Ninety-four hours, 960 cents
Ninety-five hours, 970 cents
Ninety-six hours, 980 cents
Ninety-seven hours, 990 cents
Ninety-eight hours, 1000 cents
Ninety-nine hours, 1010 cents
One hundred hours, 1020 cents
One hundred and one hours, 1030 cents
One hundred and two hours, 1040 cents
One hundred and three hours, 1050 cents
One hundred and four hours, 1060 cents
One hundred and five hours, 1070 cents
One hundred and six hours, 1080 cents
One hundred and seven hours, 1090 cents
One hundred and eight hours, 1100 cents
One hundred and nine hours, 1110 cents
One hundred and ten hours, 1120 cents
One hundred and eleven hours, 1130 cents
One hundred and twelve hours, 1140 cents
One hundred and thirteen hours, 1150 cents
One hundred and fourteen hours, 1160 cents
One hundred and fifteen hours, 1170 cents
One hundred and sixteen hours, 1180 cents
One hundred and seventeen hours, 1190 cents
One hundred and eighteen hours, 1200 cents
One hundred and nineteen hours, 1210 cents
One hundred and twenty hours, 1220 cents
One hundred and twenty-one hours, 1230 cents
One hundred and twenty-two hours, 1240 cents
One hundred and twenty-three hours, 1250 cents
One hundred and twenty-four hours, 1260 cents
One hundred and twenty-five hours, 1270 cents
One hundred and twenty-six hours, 1280 cents
One hundred and twenty-seven hours, 1290 cents
One hundred and twenty-eight hours, 1300 cents
One hundred and twenty-nine hours, 1310 cents
One hundred and thirty hours, 1320 cents
One hundred and thirty-one hours, 1330 cents
One hundred and thirty-two hours, 1340 cents
One hundred and thirty-three hours, 1350 cents
One hundred and thirty-four hours, 1360 cents
One hundred and thirty-five hours, 1370 cents
One hundred and thirty-six hours, 1380 cents
One hundred and thirty-seven hours, 1390 cents
One hundred and thirty-eight hours, 1400 cents
One hundred and thirty-nine hours, 1410 cents
One hundred and forty hours, 1420 cents
One hundred and forty-one hours, 1430 cents
One hundred and forty-two hours, 1440 cents
One hundred and forty-three hours, 1450 cents
One hundred and forty-four hours, 1460 cents
One hundred and forty-five hours, 1470 cents
One hundred and forty-six hours, 1480 cents
One hundred and forty-seven hours, 1490 cents
One hundred and forty-eight hours, 1500 cents
One hundred and forty-nine hours, 1510 cents
One hundred and fifty hours, 1520 cents
One hundred and fifty-one hours, 1530 cents
One hundred and fifty-two hours, 1540 cents
One hundred and fifty-three hours, 1550 cents
One hundred and fifty-four hours, 1560 cents
One hundred and fifty-five hours, 1570 cents
One hundred and fifty-six hours, 1580 cents
One hundred and fifty-seven hours, 1590 cents
One hundred and fifty-eight hours, 1600 cents
One hundred and fifty-nine hours, 1610 cents
One hundred and sixty hours, 1620 cents
One hundred and sixty-one hours, 1630 cents
One hundred and sixty-two hours, 1640 cents
One hundred and sixty-three hours, 1650 cents
One hundred and sixty-four hours, 1660 cents
One hundred and sixty-five hours, 1670 cents
One hundred and sixty-six hours, 1680 cents
One hundred and sixty-seven hours, 1690 cents
One hundred and sixty-eight hours, 1700 cents
One hundred and sixty-nine hours, 1710 cents
One hundred and seventy hours, 1720 cents
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One hundred and seventy-three hours, 1750 cents
One hundred and seventy-four hours, 1760 cents
One hundred and seventy-five hours, 1770 cents
One hundred and seventy-six hours, 1780 cents
One hundred and seventy-seven hours, 1790 cents
One hundred and seventy-eight hours, 1800 cents
One hundred and seventy-nine hours, 1810 cents
One hundred and eighty hours, 1820 cents
One hundred and eighty-one hours, 1830 cents
One hundred and eighty-two hours, 1840 cents
One hundred and eighty-three hours, 1850 cents
One hundred and eighty-four hours, 1860 cents
One hundred and eighty-five hours, 1870 cents
One hundred and eighty-six hours, 1880 cents
One hundred and eighty-seven hours, 1890 cents
One hundred and eighty-eight hours, 1900 cents
One hundred and eighty-nine hours, 1910 cents
One hundred and ninety hours, 1920 cents
One hundred and ninety-one hours, 1930 cents
One hundred and ninety-two hours, 1940 cents
One hundred and ninety-three hours, 1950 cents
One hundred and ninety-four hours, 1960 cents
One hundred and ninety-five hours, 1970 cents
One hundred and ninety-six hours, 1980 cents
One hundred and ninety-seven hours, 1990 cents
One hundred and ninety-eight hours, 2000 cents
One hundred and ninety-nine hours, 2010 cents
Two hundred hours, 2020 cents
Two hundred and one hours, 2030 cents
Two hundred and two hours, 2040 cents
Two hundred and three hours, 2050 cents
Two hundred and four hours, 2060 cents
Two hundred and five hours, 2070 cents
Two hundred and six hours, 2080 cents
Two hundred and seven hours, 2090 cents
Two hundred and eight hours, 2100 cents
Two hundred and nine hours, 2110 cents
Two hundred and ten hours, 2120 cents
Two hundred and eleven hours, 2130 cents
Two hundred and twelve hours, 2140 cents
Two hundred and thirteen hours, 2150 cents
Two hundred and fourteen hours, 2160 cents
Two hundred and fifteen hours, 2170 cents
Two hundred and sixteen hours, 2180 cents
Two hundred and seventeen hours, 2190 cents
Two hundred and eighteen hours, 2200 cents
Two hundred and nineteen hours, 2210 cents
Two hundred and twenty hours, 2220 cents
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Two hundred and twenty-five hours, 2270 cents
Two hundred and twenty-six hours, 2280 cents
Two hundred and twenty-seven hours, 2290 cents
Two hundred and twenty-eight hours, 2300 cents
Two hundred and twenty-nine hours, 2310 cents
Two hundred and thirty hours, 2320 cents
Two hundred and thirty-one hours, 2330 cents
Two hundred and thirty-two hours, 2340 cents
Two hundred and thirty-three hours, 2350 cents
Two hundred and thirty-four hours, 2360 cents
Two hundred and thirty-five hours, 2370 cents
Two hundred and thirty-six hours, 2380 cents
Two hundred and thirty-seven hours, 2390 cents
Two hundred and thirty-eight hours, 2400 cents
Two hundred and thirty-nine hours, 2410 cents
Two hundred and forty hours, 2420 cents
Two hundred and forty-one hours, 2430 cents
Two hundred and forty-two hours, 2440 cents
Two hundred and forty-three hours, 2450 cents
Two hundred and forty-four hours, 2460 cents
Two hundred and forty-five hours, 2470 cents
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Two hundred and sixty-three hours, 2650 cents
Two hundred and sixty-four hours, 2660 cents
Two hundred and sixty-five hours, 2670 cents
Two hundred and sixty-six hours, 2680 cents
Two hundred and sixty-seven hours, 2690 cents
Two hundred and sixty-eight hours, 2700 cents
Two hundred and sixty-nine hours, 2710 cents
Two hundred and seventy hours, 2720 cents
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Two hundred and ninety-seven hours, 2990 cents
Two hundred and ninety-eight hours, 3000 cents
Two hundred and ninety-nine hours, 3010 cents
Three hundred hours, 3020 cents
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Three hundred and seven hours, 3090 cents
Three hundred and eight hours, 3100 cents
Three hundred and nine hours, 3110 cents
Three hundred and ten hours, 3120 cents
Three hundred and eleven hours, 3130 cents
Three hundred and twelve hours, 3140 cents
Three hundred and thirteen hours, 3150 cents
Three hundred and fourteen hours, 3160 cents
Three hundred and fifteen hours, 3170 cents
Three hundred and sixteen hours, 3180 cents
Three hundred and seventeen hours, 3190 cents
Three hundred and eighteen hours, 3200 cents
Three hundred and nineteen hours, 3210 cents
Three hundred and twenty hours, 3220 cents
Three hundred and twenty-one hours, 3230 cents
Three hundred and twenty-two hours, 3240 cents
Three hundred and twenty-three hours, 3250 cents
Three hundred and twenty-four hours, 3260 cents
Three hundred and twenty-five hours, 3270 cents
Three hundred and twenty-six hours, 3280 cents
Three hundred and twenty-seven hours, 3290 cents
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Three hundred and thirty-four hours, 3360 cents
Three hundred and thirty-five hours, 3370 cents
Three hundred and thirty-six hours, 3380 cents
Three hundred and thirty-seven hours, 3390 cents
Three hundred and thirty-eight hours, 3400 cents
Three hundred and thirty-nine hours, 3410 cents
Three hundred and forty hours, 3420 cents
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Three hundred and sixty-three hours, 3650 cents
Three hundred and sixty-four hours, 3660 cents
Three hundred and sixty-five hours, 3670 cents
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Three hundred and ninety-six hours, 3980 cents
Three hundred and ninety-seven hours, 3990 cents
Three hundred and ninety-eight hours, 4000 cents
Three hundred and ninety-nine hours, 4010 cents
Four hundred hours, 4020 cents
Four hundred and one hours, 4030 cents
Four hundred and two hours, 4040 cents
Four hundred and three hours, 4050 cents
Four hundred and four hours, 4060 cents
Four hundred and five hours, 4070 cents
Four hundred and six hours, 4080 cents
Four hundred and seven hours, 4090 cents
Four hundred and eight hours, 4100 cents
Four hundred and nine hours, 4110 cents
Four hundred and ten hours, 4120 cents
Four hundred and eleven hours, 4130 cents
Four hundred and twelve hours, 4140 cents
Four hundred and thirteen hours, 4150 cents
Four hundred and fourteen hours, 4160 cents
Four hundred and fifteen hours, 4170 cents
Four hundred and sixteen hours, 4180 cents
Four hundred and seventeen hours, 4190 cents
Four hundred and eighteen hours, 4200 cents
Four hundred and nineteen hours, 4210 cents
Four hundred and twenty hours, 4220 cents
Four hundred and twenty-one hours, 4230 cents
Four hundred and twenty-two hours, 4240 cents
Four hundred and twenty-three hours, 4250 cents
Four hundred and twenty-four hours, 4260 cents
Four hundred and twenty-five hours, 4270 cents
Four hundred and twenty-six hours, 4280 cents
Four hundred and twenty-seven hours, 4290 cents
Four hundred and twenty-eight hours, 4300 cents
Four hundred and twenty-nine hours, 4310 cents
Four hundred and thirty hours, 4320 cents
Four hundred and thirty-one hours, 4330 cents
Four hundred and thirty-two hours, 4340 cents
Four hundred and thirty-three hours, 4350 cents
Four hundred and thirty-four hours, 4360 cents
Four hundred and thirty-five hours, 4370 cents
Four hundred and thirty-six hours, 4380 cents
Four hundred and thirty-seven hours, 4390 cents
Four hundred and thirty-eight hours, 4400 cents
Four hundred and thirty-nine hours, 4410 cents
Four hundred and forty hours, 4420 cents
Four hundred and forty-one hours, 4430 cents
Four hundred and forty-two hours, 4440 cents
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Four hundred and sixty-seven hours, 4690 cents
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Five hundred and seven hours, 5090 cents
Five hundred and eight hours, 5100 cents
Five hundred and nine hours, 5110 cents
Five hundred and ten hours, 5120 cents
Five hundred and eleven hours, 5130 cents
Five hundred and twelve hours, 5140 cents
Five hundred and thirteen hours, 5150 cents
Five hundred and fourteen hours, 5160 cents
Five hundred and fifteen hours, 5170 cents
Five hundred and sixteen hours, 5180 cents
Five hundred and seventeen hours, 5190 cents
Five hundred and eighteen hours, 5200 cents
Five hundred and nineteen hours, 5210 cents
Five hundred and twenty hours, 5220 cents
Five hundred and twenty-one hours, 5230 cents
Five hundred and twenty-two hours, 5240 cents
Five hundred and twenty-three hours, 5250 cents
Five hundred and twenty-four hours, 5260 cents
Five hundred and twenty-five hours, 5270 cents
Five hundred and twenty-six hours, 5280 cents
Five hundred and twenty-seven hours, 5290 cents
Five hundred and twenty-eight hours, 5300 cents
Five hundred and twenty-nine hours, 5310 cents
Five hundred and thirty hours, 5320 cents
Five hundred and thirty-one hours, 5330 cents
Five hundred and thirty-two hours, 5340 cents
Five hundred and thirty-three hours, 5350 cents
Five hundred and thirty-four hours, 5360 cents
Five hundred and thirty-five hours, 5370 cents
Five hundred and thirty-six hours, 5380 cents
Five hundred and thirty-seven hours, 5390 cents
Five hundred and thirty-eight hours, 5400 cents
Five hundred and thirty-nine hours, 5410 cents
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Five hundred and forty-one hours, 5430 cents
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Five hundred and sixty-five hours, 5670 cents
Five hundred and sixty-six hours, 5680 cents
Five hundred and sixty-seven hours, 5690 cents
Five hundred and sixty-eight hours, 5700 cents
Five hundred and sixty-nine hours, 5710 cents
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Five hundred and seventy-one hours, 5730 cents
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Five hundred and seventy-three hours, 5750 cents
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Five hundred and seventy-six hours, 5780 cents
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Six hundred and seven hours, 6090 cents
Six hundred and eight hours, 6100 cents
Six hundred and nine hours, 6110 cents
Six hundred and ten hours, 6120 cents
Six hundred and eleven hours, 6130 cents
Six hundred and twelve hours, 6140 cents
Six hundred and thirteen hours, 6150 cents
Six hundred and fourteen hours, 6160 cents
Six hundred and fifteen hours, 6170 cents
Six hundred and sixteen hours, 6180 cents
Six hundred and seventeen hours, 6190 cents
Six hundred and eighteen hours, 6200 cents
Six hundred and nineteen hours, 6210 cents
Six hundred and twenty hours, 6220 cents
Six hundred and twenty-one hours, 6230 cents
Six hundred and twenty-two hours, 6240 cents
Six hundred and twenty-three hours, 6250 cents
Six hundred and twenty-four hours, 6260 cents
Six hundred and twenty-five hours, 6270 cents
Six hundred and twenty-six hours, 6280 cents
Six hundred and twenty-seven hours, 6290 cents
Six hundred and twenty-eight hours, 6300 cents
Six hundred and twenty-nine hours, 6310 cents
Six hundred and thirty hours, 6320 cents
Six hundred and thirty-one hours, 6330 cents
Six hundred and thirty-two hours, 6340 cents
Six hundred and thirty-three hours, 6350 cents
Six hundred and thirty-four hours, 6360 cents
Six hundred and thirty-five hours, 6370 cents
Six hundred and thirty-six hours, 6380 cents
Six hundred and thirty-seven hours, 6390 cents
Six hundred and thirty-eight hours, 6400 cents
Six hundred and thirty-nine hours, 6410 cents
Six hundred and forty hours, 6420 cents
Six hundred and forty-one hours, 6430 cents
Six hundred and forty-two hours, 6440 cents
Six hundred and forty-three hours, 6450 cents
Six hundred and forty-four hours, 6460 cents
Six hundred and forty-five hours, 6470 cents
Six hundred and forty-six hours, 6480 cents
Six hundred and forty-seven hours, 6490 cents
Six hundred and forty-eight hours, 6500 cents
Six hundred and forty-nine hours, 6510 cents
Six hundred and fifty hours, 6520 cents
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